

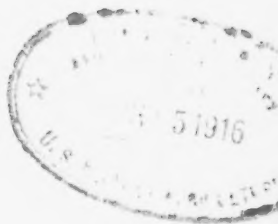
The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review
PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.

APRIL 1916

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

VOL. XI
NO. 2



USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

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(SEE PAGE IX)

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STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

If ever the perfumers of this country had an opportunity to adjust many of the evil trade customs that have crept into the industry, the year 1916 is the time.

Let us review briefly the development of the situation in which the manufacturing perfumer now finds himself. In the first place the tariff act of 1913 imposed, for the first time in many years, an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on all raw materials; next, within three months after the outbreak of the great war, Congress passed the Emergency Revenue Act; and finally the cost of raw materials, bottles, labels, boxes, etc., has risen from 10 to 1,000 per cent.

We are reminded of the story by Edgar Allan Poe in which this writer of vivid imagination and skillful phrase has pictured the horrors of a man entrapped in a room whose walls are movable and which slowly but relentlessly approach one another. The miserable victim is rescued just as he is about to be crushed. The perfumer's plight may be likened to the other, for he has been forced to stand between the floor of Costs and the ceiling of Selling Price, with barely enough space to stand erect and none to spare. The floor has been relentlessly rising, and not slowly either, till now the perfumer has been forced to bow his head, and there seems to be no escape from a prostrate attitude save one—to raise the Selling Price!

If this can only be done successfully by concerted action, let there be such action by the members of the Association, for we are constrained to believe that this necessary result can be worked out in harmony with modern judicial views of the law. At least it has been attempted by associations in other lines of business and should receive major attention at the coming convention.

WAR REVENUE TAX UNCERTAINTY.

News from Washington in the middle of this month, as we go to press, is not at all satisfactory as to the repeal of the ill-advised, unjust and iniquitous war revenue tax on perfumery and toilet preparations. There are rays of hope in the situation but the procrastination of the national lawmakers is most exasperating.

With no repeal bill introduced, or even prepared, the outlook for early action is dubious. But the valiant workers of the perfumery trade must not get discour-

aged. It is a hard fight and can only be won by pertinacity and perseverance.

There is little to be said beyond what is suggested in the survey of the prospects given by our Washington correspondent, who happens to be both industrious in seeking reliable information and to have access to the best and highest sources in getting his facts. He says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Patience, that time-honored virtue, will have to be practiced by the perfumery trade, with respect to Schedule B of the emergency revenue law. Despite confident hopes and earnest expectations of the early winter that Congress would revise the law, no action toward this end, even in a preliminary way, has been taken by the lawmakers on Capitol Hill and as far as indications point, the trade will have to continue its "watchful waiting" policy.

Although the army increase program is well on its way through the legislative proceedings, being now on the final lap in the Senate grist, and the House Naval Committee is working on the naval program, the Ways and Means Committee has not touched the emergency revenue proposition. It had been the understanding that as soon as these programs were completed, which would show the needed revenue, the revenue makers would get their heads together and redraft a new tax law which would provide for the new expenses as well as the current budget of the government. Inquiry at the Ways and Means Committee and among House leaders develops the fact that up to this writing nothing has been done to solve the revenue problem. At the same time the country is looking to Congress to abolish the present obnoxious stamp taxes. The inaction of Congress in the matter is becoming a matter of mystification.

As far as can be learned, although in the absence of a well-defined program authoritative information is not available, there is no change in the belief heretofore expressed that the perfumery taxes will be eliminated if a new bill is presented.

Many inquiries are reaching Washington as to whether the new revenue measure will repeal the old war tax act. In most cases an indefinite answer is given. The indications are, if a new bill is ever prepared, that it will not contain all the features of the current law. There will be a revision of the income tax sections upward and the reduction if not total abolition of some of the other tax features. It cannot be stated for a certainty that the perfumery taxes will be eliminated, as many Congressmen hold that some perfumery articles are luxuries and should bear taxes. But there is reason for the belief that the present perfumery taxes will not be re-enacted as a whole and, if not removed entirely, will be revised in such a manner as to relieve the present burden on the manufacturer. It is admitted that the present taxes are not equitably distributed, and this will be adjusted, if, as said, the entire schedule is not dropped.

In view of the delay of the Congressional leaders in taking action on this matter, there has cropped out a belief in many quarters that no action will be taken on the matter at this session. One reason for failure to introduce a bill is that it would open up the tariff question and lead to political debate. In some quarters it is believed the leaders will allow the law to run its course through the year 1916 and take up the question

PASSING WAR TAX TO CONSUMER.

The article on Page 7 of our March issue regarding the enforcement of the Canadian war tax on perfumery and toilet articles was illuminating and attracted much attention. The lesson should be learned and the example followed in the future.

The law imposes the tax at the point of sale and not on the manufacturer, jobber, or retailer. The stamp must be affixed and cancelled when the goods are bought. The retailer's position is that of tax collector from the consumer, not that of selling tax-paid articles.

Under the Canadian law the manufacturers and wholesalers need bear absolutely no burden. Why not so in the United States?

This is an important point which should be remembered in conferences with our law makers if it is found that nothing better be done.

again next winter when the new session begins. The unpopularity of the taxes and the idea that further consideration of the subject will provoke partisan debate leads to the fear that the leaders may let the matter rest until after the election.

BILLS RELATING TO ALCOHOL.

Perfumers, flavoring extract manufacturers and others of our readers, including toilet goods manufacturers, will be interested in some phases of the legislative agitations which are in progress in relation to alcohol. Most important of these is the bill introduced by Representative Gillett to regulate the use of alcohol in connection with the manufacture of flavoring extracts. The full text of this bill will be found in our Flavoring Extract Section.

The Gillett bill opens the subject wide and offers an opportunity for the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association to join in the fight with the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in a way that will materially advance the interests of both industries. Our Washington correspondent has the following to say upon this subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—There is a possibility that Congress may reduce the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the manufacture of perfumes from \$1.10 to 55 cents per proof gallon. Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the House to reduce the tax on alcohol used for flavoring extracts to 55 cents a gallon. It is understood the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association will try to have the measure amended so as to cover perfumes.

At the Ways and Means Committee it was said the committee had not taken up the measure and would probably not do so until either Mr. Gillett or other influences pressed the matter for consideration. **There is a feeling that the request will be granted as to both flavoring extracts and perfumes,** from the fact that manufacturers of grape brandy, under the law, pay only 55 cents for alcohol used in its manufacture, and it was said unofficially that there seemed to be no reason why the reduced price should not be extended to flavoring extracts and perfumes.

TALK VS. SILENCE.

When an old employer of salesmen said that a real salesman is one part talk and nine parts good judgment he hit the nail squarely on the head, says an unidentified writer. The real salesman talks comparatively little, but what he says counts. He uses the nine parts judgment to tell him when to use the one part talk. Most people are not impressed with much talk. Many people whose trade you want are more favorably impressed by a listener than a good talker. The good talker is like Squire Perkins' old gray race-horse. **It could travel at a wonderful clip, but it frequently carried him beyond where he wanted to go.**

Representative Gillett's bill regulates the use of alcohol in the manufacture and production of flavoring extracts. It provides that manufacturers or producers of flavoring extracts, who are distillers, may use in the production of flavoring extracts the alcohol or distilled spirits produced under regulations and after filing notices and bonds, and the keeping of records and rendering of reports as to materials and products, as the Internal Revenue Commissioner may prescribe.

Upon such alcohol or distilled spirits so used there shall be levied and collected a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol or spirits and said alcohol or spirits shall not be subject to any other assessment or tax under the internal revenue laws.

Under Treasury regulations manufacturers of flavoring extracts may withdraw alcohol or spirits from any special bonded warehouse in original packages and may use so much of the same as may be necessary, and shall report to the Department the materials and products used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts. Upon such alcohol or distilled spirits so used there shall be levied and collected a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon.

The use of alcohol or spirits in the manufacture of flavoring extracts shall be begun and completed at the factory or premises of the manufacturer under the supervision of an internal revenue officer who shall report the kinds and quantities of extracts produced by the use of such alcohol and spirits and shall affix the stamps and seals to the packages containing the extracts. The tax is to be payable monthly. Violations of the law will be subject to fine or imprisonment.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Cary, of Wisconsin (H. R. 12425), the object of which is to promote the production of domestic industrial alcohol and to encourage the establishment of small and scattered distilleries.

In Maryland favorable reports have been made in both houses of the legislature on bills which legalize the sale of toilet, medicinal and other articles containing a percentage of alcohol sufficient to hold the constituents in solution. These measures were introduced in order that stringent provisions of the State-wide prohibition bill, which is to be voted upon at the next election, may be overcome in case the "drys" are victorious. The prohibition bill, which has passed both

houses and has been signed by the Governor, actually interdicts the sale of articles containing alcohol above a certain proportion. As for the medicinal preparations and other compounds in which alcohol is used as a solvent or preservative, they could not be manufactured and shipped at all. Even brandied peaches would be barred.

Another bill aiming to impose a tax of \$1,000 a year upon wholesale druggists who sell alcohol is now in committee. Wholesale druggists in Maryland say that if the measure becomes a law they will stop selling alcohol.

In New York State the Fullager prohibition bill has been amended to read that it shall not apply to the manufacture or sale of flavoring extracts and toilet preparations.

PERFUMERY BULK PACKAGE TAX.

Commissioner Osborn, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has issued a ruling of importance to the perfumery trade regarding bulk packages of perfumery as affected by the war revenue tax. He says under date of March 31:

"After a very full and careful investigation in regard to the sale of perfumery in original packages and the dispensing thereof from larger tax paid containers by retailers, this office has arrived at the conclusion that *all perfumery in containers holding one pint or less must be tax paid and stamped by the manufacturer before removal.*

"Since considerable quantities of perfumery are removed from the factory in containers holding more than one pint, suitable for display purposes and from which to dispense, or which are sold in their entirety to consumers, bearing appropriate labels, it is also held that any such containers removed from the factory must also be tax paid and stamped by the manufacturer. Furthermore, all perfumery sold by manufacturers to such consumers as confectioners, manufacturers of toilet and talcum powders, manufacturers of sachet powders, manufacturers of rose beads, and others of like character, must be tax paid and stamped by the manufacturer before removal, regardless of the quantity or the character of the container or labels thereon.

"Perfumery sold in good faith in containers exceeding one pint to wholesalers, jobbers, or others, in ordinary cheap unlabeled containers, which is to be drawn off into smaller containers and labeled, wrapped and otherwise put in proper condition for sale to the ultimate consumer by the purchaser, may be removed from the factory without tax payment and stamping, provided the label or caution notice first described in T. D. 2108 is affixed to the container.

"In such case the person thus drawing off the perfumery into smaller containers, labeling same and putting it in proper condition for sale to the ultimate consumer, *will be regarded as the manufacturer of the perfumery and be required to stamp the containers in payment of the tax*, and to make declaration in conformity with the requirements of Section 20 of the Act of October 22, 1915, and Treasury Decision No. 2108.

"These instructions are applicable to importers as well as manufacturers."

Your idle time is pretty likely to be spent either in thinking out plans for making money or for spending it. You know better which of those plans you need the more.

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS TO MEET.

The Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America, of which G. G. Thomas, of Des Moines, Iowa, is secretary, already is beginning to make preparations for the holding of its 1916 convention. The association will meet next August in Detroit, Mich., and the headquarters will be located in the Hotel Tuller, which is understood to be able to provide superior facilities for accommodating the members of the association and their friends. Space for the exhibits, which always form an attractive feature of these conventions, already is being reserved.

BABSON'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

Roger W. Babson, the noted statistical and trade expert, in his current outlook, gives the following survey of business conditions, based upon thorough investigation and careful observation of the field:

Continued good business during the coming months is the almost unanimous indication. Probably never before has the production of United States industries reached its present volume. The output of pig iron several months ago passed all previous records and has been gaining steadily ever since. Inasmuch as iron is the chief basic material used by about 20 per cent. of our larger industries, these figures make a fair index of general industrial activity, and indications are that the demand for iron should continue heavy for some time longer. The output of other metals has grown in nearly equal proportion. Copper, lead, zinc, etc., are being produced in the largest volume ever known, and record breaking production is also being made in many other commodities.

Although no definite statistics of the output of our factories are obtainable, this tremendous demand for raw materials shows beyond question the unprecedented industrial activity. Other factors which point in the same direction are the over-burdened condition of railroad traffic, the almost complete employment of labor and the record high levels of commodity prices.

The labor situation continues to bear out our previous warning of severe scarcity of both skilled and unskilled laborers this spring. Many complaints are now heard from the textile mills, iron and steel works and numerous other lines. The call for men for military service and for construction work, when the weather becomes more favorable, taken together with the shortage of immigration is very likely to cause a serious labor famine during the coming months. Employers should, as far as possible, prepare for such a development, and bear this situation in mind when taking contracts. Those who have not already done so, should acquaint themselves with the employment service operated under the direction of the Department of Labor at Washington.

The persistent advance in commodity prices shows that the demand for goods has by no means been satisfied. Bradstreet's Index has now reached \$11.3760, a new high level, while the Babson Index of basic industrial commodities has scored another advance. How much higher prices, as a whole, will go no one knows. Manufacturers, however, should bear the following point in mind: **Those who buy raw materials for only short periods and follow the market upward can usually pass along the increased cost to the jobber and retailer, who, in turn, charge a higher price to the consumer.** When prices of raw materials turn downward, however, the manufacturer of staple articles must reduce the price of his product, regardless of what it cost. Sooner or later prices will reach a point where the consumer will refuse to buy, and goods will then begin to "back up," thus placing the unwary jobber and manufacturer in a very embarrassing position. With this fact in mind we advise users of many raw materials to buy only for comparatively short periods while prices are at present high levels.

New construction is feeling the advance in prices of labor and raw materials, as well as the freight embargoes, to a considerable extent. Compared with the low point in 1914, the cost of factory and office building has advanced

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A. SITTLER.

fully 50 per cent., while that of residential building has increased at least 40 per cent. This has discouraged a considerable part of the building for investment, but notwithstanding this, we still look for a heavy volume of construction this spring, especially in residential lines. Real estate, with certain exceptions, such as farm lands in the West and Northwest, should continue to advance. The vast improvement in the credit situation is most gratifying. Although the number of small firms failing is still large, figures show a continued diminution in liabilities, and good collections for a time may be counted on.

In addition to the excellent outlook for domestic business this year, as indicated by the above mentioned subjects, what we have previously said relative to foreign sales opportunities must not be forgotten. The facilities for successfully operating in these foreign markets are growing continually better. In accordance with the law of action and reaction, we know that some time a depression in United States business must take place, and when this time comes a well established foreign trade will prove a great asset.

The recent decline in the volume of money in circulation, slight as it is, may mark a new turn in the monetary situation. During the last year an increase of \$465,000,000 in the United States' stock of money has taken place. This is equivalent to about \$4.00 for each person in the country and is a greater increase than would ordinarily have occurred in eight years.

Gold imports from Europe which have been the source of nearly all of the tremendous increase in circulation above noted, have practically ceased.

The Comptroller's report shows that loans of United States national banks during the last year and a half have increased more than \$1,000,000,000, or nearly 17 per cent. An analysis, however, shows that more than \$600,000,000 of these \$1,000,000,000 of loans have been made by 33 banks in New York City, the remaining \$400,000,000 increase having been distributed among about 7,574 other banks throughout the country.

Therefore this expansion in loans by the New York banks has rather strengthened our financial position with other nations, and they should act as a buffer to the demands for gold by the other countries when the trade balance ceases to operate so much in our favor. Moreover, the huge amount of foreign financing in this country which is promised during the coming months should absorb much of the surplus money now available.

Short-time money rates should gradually advance, and the temptation toward speculation and internal over-expansion should be reduced. Regarding the trend of domestic interest rates on permanent or long-time loans, these are now comparatively high and should so continue.

From all the foregoing it is evident that merchants and manufacturers should have a brisk demand for their goods throughout this year, and certainly there has not been a time in many years when investors who sold out at the top of the domestic market could secure such remunerative employment for their money as they now can. Carefully watch developments and remember the law of action and reaction, for whatever Mexican or other international complications may arise, the trend of business will depend primarily on fundamental conditions and the working of this law.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC PERFUMES ASSURED BY FRENCH INDUSTRY

A Public Lecture, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industries, delivered by M. Justin Dupont.

LAST INSTALLMENT

(Continued from page 9, March, 1916.)

Let us hope that we may all profit by this sharp lesson. We must emancipate our industry from this dependence and exploit our resources for our own benefit. We produce at home enough coal tar for extraction of hydrocarbons and phenols. We possess abundance of water power for the electrolysis of marine salt and the extraction of chlorine and soda for the manufacture of sodium and magnesium. Application and perseverance is all we need, for of intelligence and money there is no lack. We must be willing not solely to confine ourselves to such manufactures as yield rich profits, but to develop others where the returns are more modest. The fact cannot be too often reiterated, all branches of chemical industry are interdependent, and we cannot afford to neglect a single link of the chain.

The question of prime materials is not the only one we have to face. In the factories, as in an army, we want soldiers, organization and general staff. The nature of the French workman, careful, intelligent and clear-headed, adapts itself marvellously to the requirements of a delicate industry, such as that of synthetic perfumes. One is astounded at the facility with which our workmen master the most delicate operations of organic chemistry. They are fine soldiers, to be sure. By giving them in addition elementary theoretical instruction, by organizing in the factories themselves courses of training, such as my friend Ernest Fournneau outlined the other evening, one could certainly secure the educated staff of operatives so much to be desired. As for "general staff," such establishments as the School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry of the City of Paris, the Institutes of Applied Chemistry of Paris and Nancy, the Schools of Lille, Lyons, Rouen and Toulouse, will provide it for us. In this respect also we are under no disadvantages.

Another question to be faced is that of plant, which is of great importance. As a result of the development of chemical industry, Germany's output of machinery has increased proportionately. For the same reason, the prodigious multiplication of scientific and industrial laboratories has intensified the production of the necessary materials. In the matter of constructing apparatus in lead, aluminum, porcelain, stoneware, enamelled castings, for drying apparatus, filter presses, vacuum pumps, etc., we have much yet to do. The result can only be achieved by intimate collaboration between the makers of such plant and the industries concerned. There are other questions to which I would draw your attention—alcohol, customs, legislation, and patents. Among the causes of the comparative inferiority of our chemical industries, the handicap imposed by our fiscal regulations is often quoted. Two cases present themselves in regard to the use of alcohol in the industry most interesting to ourselves. Alcohol either enters into the chemical reactions, or it is used merely as a solvent in crystallizations. In the first case—the intrinsic value of the alcohol being, of course, set

aside—one may say that the French manufacturer is not worse situated than his foreign competitors. The Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, and the directors and technical advisers of the Finance Administration have always given the most favorable consideration, from the point of view of the manufacturer, to questions submitted to them. They have authorized the use of denatured methylic and ethylic alcohol in the preparation of compounds employed directly as synthetic perfumes or as intermediate products in their manufacture. There is nothing but praise for the regulations in force concerning alcohol as a reagent.

It is not the same when this body is used for crystallizations. Alcohol is the only suitable solvent for the perfect crystallization of heliotropine, coumarine and artificial musk, to mention only a few in great demand. In Germany and Switzerland the law considers as denatured all alcohol used for these crystallizations. In France the law refuses to take this view, and this constitutes a heavy expense and a hindrance to the manufacturer. This refusal might operate by adopting customs duties upon the quantity of alcohol used for the crystallization of foreign-made products. These alcohol duties, established by the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, are special for each product. They correspond to 10 litres of alcohol per kilo for vanilline, 6 litres for coumarine and 25 litres for artificial musk. To the customs duty, which is 0.70 francs per litre (minimum tariff), is added the tax for denaturing 3.50 francs per hectolitre. This total is not superposed on the duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem (minimum tariff) imposed on synthetic perfumes. The customs authorities apply whichever tax is the greater. Thus in normal times the alcohol duty being applied, vanilline incurs on entry into France a duty of 8 francs per kilo, coumarine 5 francs, and artificial musk about 18 francs.

Heliotropine comes under a special system. The alcohol duty corresponds to 2 litres per kilo. As this figure would be less than a tax of 15 per cent. ad valorem, the latter is charged. The product pays, moreover, inland revenue taxes corresponding to 2 litres of alcohol. Thus, before the war, heliotropine, worth abroad about 12 francs per kilo, found itself charged on landing with a duty of about 6.50 francs per kilo.

Terpene hydrate, terpineol, and terpenyl acetate incur also an alcohol duty corresponding for 1 kilo of product to 2 litres of alcohol, or, in other words, 1.50 francs. The question as to whether alcohol be really essential in the manufacture of these products has been a matter of much controversy. The Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures on various occasions, and quite recently, maintains that it is necessary.

Let us now see what effects these duties have from the point of view of manufacturer and consumer.

The Government says to the manufacturer, "You can pay heavy interior taxes on the alcohol you use, for the alcohol duty levied upon the foreign products protects

you and gives you a large compensation." This would be the case if we manufactured exclusively for home consumption, but we have seen that such is not the case. The greater part of what we make is exported, and there we are at a disadvantage against our competitors, who have not to bear such taxes. To restore equilibrium some system of drawback on exportation should be established by way of reimbursement of the said taxes. This system would give satisfaction to manufacturers of synthetic perfumery, but then it ought to be extended equally to perfumery products exported, and here we are up against insurmountable difficulties. The case of the perfumer, that is to say the consumer of synthetic perfumes, is, in fact, entirely different.

The result of these alcohol duties is that vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and terpineol are more costly with us than with our foreign competitors. Even when an understanding exists among manufacturers to regulate production and prices, as was the case before the war, with coumarin and vanillin, these alcohol duties have to be taken into account. When in France vanillin was worth 42 francs and coumarin 34 francs, prices in Germany were 37 and 29, respectively. The French perfumer manufacturing for export thus finds himself at a disadvantage among his foreign rivals. On account of the diversity of the products he exports and the complexity of the mixtures he uses to perfume them the system of drawbacks is scarcely applicable.

One can appreciate, then, how desirable it is that the administration and the manufacturers should find some practical means of abolishing these duties upon alcohol used for crystallization. Makers would then find themselves as regards exportation upon a footing of equality with foreign competitors. Such a measure would entail as a logical sequence the suppression of alcohol duties on entry into the country. The loss sustained on this account by the Public Treasury would be very small indeed. It would certainly be a mere nothing compared with the privileges this industry would enjoy. All this may appear somewhat revolutionary, but what was the suppression of the manufacture and drinking of absinthe but another revolution?

Let us now take a look at the Customs duties affecting the prime materials we import from abroad. Among chemical products some enter duty free, and these include direct distillation products of coal tar; other derivatives of this same source which have undergone further purification are subject to a duty of 15 francs per 100 kilos, while certain substances are taxed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* Minimum Tariff. This is a trifling charge, to which, however, must be added the cost of transport and kindred expenses.

Essential oils from French colonies are exempt from duty; others are taxed 0.50 francs or 1 franc per kilo, according as they are European or Extra-European.

The case of turpentine, the prime material from which terpineol is made, is worthy of note. In our region of the Landes great quantities of this essence are produced. The American turpentine which is in competition with it, is subjected to a duty of 27 francs per 100 kilos. Sheltered by this protective duty the French producer can sell—at Hamburg, for instance—his essence at a lower price than he is able to charge to a French consumer. For this reason, therefore, a French maker of terpineol is at a disadvantage with the German maker.

Oil of cloves is a very important prime material in our industry, and it is a pity we have not up to the present been able to produce it in France. The administration has, however, given every facility for doing so. Cloves, in their quality as spices, are subject to a duty of 208 francs per 100 kilos Minimum Tariff. The yield of essence being about 15 per cent., each kilogramme would bear a charge of about 14 francs, which is actually greater than the normal value of the essence. To encourage the distillation of clove oil in France, cloves destined to this purpose are subject to special conditions. The distiller pays no duty, but is required to show 15 kilos of essence for every 100 kilos of cloves imported. The exhausted cloves are then destroyed under the supervision of the Administration of Indirect Taxation. In spite of this special provision the distillation of clove oil thrives in Germany, England and Holland, but has obtained no foothold in France, and we continue to be dependent upon those countries for the very considerable quantities of clove oil we use. This is a mystery of the kind indicated the other day by M. Ernest Fourneau when discussing morphine and opium. Up to the present there seems to be a screw loose in our trade in prime materials.

Although I may be wandering somewhat from my subject, I must say a few words on the production of essential oils in France. This industry, as we all know, is localized at Grasse, a district unrivalled for the treatment of the flowers with which it is so richly endowed. But as regards the distillation of foreign products, exotic plants for instance, Grasse enjoys conditions far less favorable than those obtaining in England and Germany.

The question of fuel alone would account for this inferiority. In normal times a ton of coal cannot be bought in Grasse under 35 francs, whereas the Leipzig factories burn, in appropriate furnaces, fuel inferior it is true, but costing no more than seven francs. Moreover, the carriage of prime materials from Marseilles to Grasse is by no means a negligible item. The production of essential oils has no chance of success except in the actual port of arrival of the raw material, and only there when the proximity of coal mines permits the purchase of fuel at the lowest possible rates. And to solve most simply the question of Customs duties on raw material, this port ought to be a "free port," such as we shall, perhaps, see one of these days—after the war.

In conclusion, what is the position of synthetic perfumes from the Customs point of view? They were formerly classed simply as chemical products. The revised Tariff of 1910 then grouped them into a special class, No. 112 *bis*, subject to a specific duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the General Tariff, or 15 per cent. Minimum Tariff. We indicated above the special conditions governing those of alcoholic base. These regulations met with difficulties of application, which necessitated for several classes of goods special decisions by the authorities. Be that as it may, it is a protection, and an important one, for our industry. But this is a double-edged weapon. It is a safeguard for the French producer of synthetic perfumes, but it is inimical to the interests of the manufacturer of blended perfumery, and especially to the exporter, if he be compelled to buy his prime materials in a foreign market. We must find here a new motive for emulation, to redouble our efforts to provide all we require for ourselves, and never again to place ourselves in the unhappy position of dependence to no matter how small an extent upon our enemies of today.

I do not purpose here to go deeply into the question of patents on inventions, for it is extremely complex. It would need more skill and time than I possess to do justice to the subject. I have already mentioned that inventors of synthetic perfumery materials, as a rule, do not take the precaution of covering their discoveries by patent, but it is quite possible that imminent changes in the general conditions of chemical industry may lead to some modifications of this practice. French law accords to the inventor of a new compound absolute proprietary rights for 15 years. During this period the inventor is sole owner of the product, and he alone has the right to fix the price. New processes may be discovered of making it more cheaply, and thereby extend its use, but nothing of the kind is permitted. Many are of opinion, and to that opinion I incline, that this system creates a dangerous privilege, favorable to the individual, but prejudicial to the aggregate. It makes for stagnation, in that the patentee has no interest in improving his product, and others have no incentive to study better methods of manufacture which could not be legally adopted. Here we see, not without reason, perhaps, one of the causes of inferiority in our chemical industry.

The preliminary examination of patents is also one requiring the attention of specialists. This is the system practised in Germany. It does not appear to me in any way prejudicial to the development of an industry; rather the reverse. In the future remodeling of our activity in the realm of chemical industry, this is one of the problems that will need serious attention.

I have now arrived at the conclusion of this review, and my last remark shall be an inspiring one. Some 10,000 kilometres away, on the shores of the Pacific, they have just been celebrating the inauguration of a French edifice, a model of one of our gems of architecture, the Palace of the Legion of Honor. The "tricolor" floats at its summit; it is the French Palace in the San Francisco Exhibition. This far distant exhibition found at the outset but few among us sufficiently interested to participate. The war supervening, many thought that French participation must surely be nipped in the bud, but they did not know France. At the appeal of the French Exhibitions Committee our manufacturers rose to the occasion. While war was raging the Palace of France was built. The Government lavished upon it the treasures of our national collections. In its galleries all our industries are represented. The official inauguration took place, calling forth from Americans and representatives of foreign nations unanimous manifestations of warm sympathy and heartfelt enthusiasm. Well may we be proud of this result. It is the forerunner of other victories to come.

Through the *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, London.

SOAP, GLYCERIN AND THE WAR.

On April 14 the British government put an absolute prohibition on the exportation of soap containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerin. This applies equally to all countries, including the British Dominions and the Colonies.

For some time the rise in the price of glycerin has attracted attention and various views are taken of its effect on the soap industry. On March 11 the *British Chemist and Druggist* said:

The soap manufacturer—or rather the glycerin manufacturer, as we must now regard him—argues

thus: "I am selling all my principal product—glycerin—to the Government, and am now no longer able to export glycerin. The result is that soap manufacturers in neutral countries are getting a high price for glycerin, and consequently they are producing more and more soap, with the probability that this soap will be dumped on our shores at ruinous prices to the detriment of native manufacturers."

Hence a simultaneous cry from the press, Parliament, and makers for the prohibition of the importation of foreign-made soaps. Now, this would be all very well if it could be shown that shareholders in soap companies were suffering, but apparently it is the other way round. The price the Government is paying for glycerin is evidently sufficiently remunerative to permit the profits of some soap makers in 1915 to exceed those of 1914 by nearly 50 per cent.

Apparently, therefore, the manufacture of glycerin is a profitable industry. Yet the manufacturer wishes to secure the same ratio of profit on his by-product soap during the war as he used to do before. If he can show that he is selling glycerin at cost price and losing money by the transaction, the public generally, and sellers of soaps, might prove more sympathetic.

Before the war the soap maker exported his by-product glycerin to America at a profit, in spite of competition; what is to prevent the glycerin manufacturer still exporting his by-product soap at a reduced price and beating Americans on their own ground?

POTASH FROM OLIVE-OIL RESIDUES.

It is recorded by A. Aita (*L'Italia agricola*) that in an analysis recently carried out it was found that olive-oil residuum (a blackish turbid liquid deposited at the bottom of the sink under oil presses) had the following composition: Soluble in water, 13.57 per cent.; alkaline chlorides, 1.57 per cent.; oxide of iron, 1.34 per cent.; calcium, 0.56 per cent.; magnesium, 0.12 per cent.; carbon dioxide, 1.87 per cent.; insoluble in water, 1.05 per cent. The amount of potash contained in this liquid is about 1.5 per cent. or slightly more. By the evaporation and combustion of 100 gals. of this residuum, from 30 to 35 lbs. of ash are obtained. The volume of the liquid is double that of the olive oil produced; estimating the average yearly production of olive oil in Italy at 44,000,000 gallons, it may be calculated that 15,000 tons of ash can be obtained from the liquid residuum of the olive oil made in the country, and that the value of this ash exceeds \$400,000.

A commission has recently been appointed to consider the possibility of utilizing this residuum for the extraction of potash salts. The commission informed the "Associazione Chimica Industriale" of Turin that the process is most simple, and that the expenses of concentration in an ordinary triple-action apparatus would not exceed 5d. per 100 gallons, taking fuel at 33s. per ton. The nitrogen contained in olive-oil residuum is about one-third of its potash content, and consequently of equal or greater value. It would therefore be advisable to secure both the nitrogen and the potash and reject the incineration method.

Process for Extracting Perfumes.

Perfumes; Process for extracting—. A Hesse. Fr. Pat. 458,673. Under Int. Conv.

It has already been proposed to use phthalic esters as solvents for perfumes (see Ger. Pat. 251,237). Other solvents with analogous properties may also be used. In general, these properties should be solubility in alcohol, insolubility in water, and freedom from odor which might militate against the subsequent use of the products; further, the solvent should not be too volatile, a boiling point of about 90 degs. C. being the minimum. To this class of solvents belong benzyl alcohol, phenylethyl alcohol, terpineol, geraniol, citronellol, and simple and mixed ethers of these alcohols, as well as their esters. The application of these solvents to the extraction, by enfleurage or maceration, of rose leaves, cassie flowers, tuberose, and jasmine flowers, is described in detail in the specification.

PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF HARD SOAPS

One of the most interesting patents granted recently in the soap industry is No. 1,138,230, issued by the United States Patent Office to Joachim Leimdörfer, of Budapest, Austria-Hungary. It is for a process for the manufacture of hard soaps and the grant of May 4, 1915, was based upon an application filed as long ago as March 28, 1912. The specifications are as follows:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOACHIM LEIMDÖRFER, a subject of the King of Hungary, residing at VI Vaczi ut 96, Budapest, in the Kingdom of Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for the Manufacture of Hard Soaps, of which the following is a specification:

The present invention relates to a process for the manufacture of hard soaps by means of glycerids or fatty acids or their derivatives, whose carbon chains contain halogen, hydroxy or acid (sulfo, etc.) groups or whose molecules are enlarged by polymerization. Such compounds are very generally employable in soap manufacture, as will appear from the following explanations. In the first place they permit of the manufacture from what are called grain fats of hard paste soaps which it has hitherto only been possible to manufacture from so-called paste fat.

As is known, the oils and fats utilized in the soap industry are divided into two classes from the point of view of the special requirements of this industry. The first class is the grain fats and the second class the paste fats. The greater part of the natural oils and fats belong to the grain fat class, while only two technically employed oils or fats are enumerated among the paste fat class, that is to say palm-nut oil and coconut oil. It is to be understood that wherever these expressions "grain fats" and "paste fats" occur hereinafter, they are respectively to be construed as having the meanings defined in the preceding sentence.

The paste fats differ from the grain fats in that they are saponifiable with concentrated lyes at low temperatures or are utilizable in cold and semi-warm saponification. When saponified separately they require considerably larger quantities of salt for graining them from the aqueous solution than the saponified grain fats require, and the soaps obtained from them may contain large quantities of colloidal solutions and solutions of electrolytes owing to the difficulty of effecting the graining.

The colloidal solutions and solutions of electrolytes are technically designated loadings or loading lyes and by their means the pure soaps can be considerably increased without impairing their hardness.

From the foregoing explanations it will be understood that for producing hard soaps intended to contain large quantities of loading lyes, or salts of given concentrations, at the present time only paste fats can be employed, either alone or mixed with grain fats. Thus, for example, for producing cold-stirred coconut oil soaps, paste soaps, half grain or "Eschweger" soaps and also mottled soaps, the presence of cocoa and palm-nut oil is necessary in variously high percentages of the quantity of added fat. These soaps cannot be produced from pure grain fats.

It is worthy of notice that when cocoa and palm-nut oils are deglycerinized and boiled to form grain soaps and when it is desired to add large quantities of loading material to the grained soaps thus obtained, as is possible in the case of paste soaps from the same fats, it is found that it is impossible to effect what is called the after loading of the grain soaps to this extent.

Experiments that have been undertaken have led to the

surprising result that the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution is considerably increased when halogen, hydroxy or acid groups enter the carbon chain of the fats or fatty acids, or when the molecule of the fats or fatty acids is enlarged by polymerization. Such modified fats and fatty acids are known *per se*. In particular the Turkey red oil, obtained from the castor oil, which latter has, it is true, already been used in the manufacture of certain liquid, emulsion-like or gelatinous soap-like products as an added substance, together with other fatty substances or alone, still these products cannot in any sense be termed technical, hard or bar soaps. Now the process which is contemplated by the present invention resides in the facts that the above added substances are introduced into the soap mass in such a manner that both these substances and the basic substance of the soap are substantially completely saponified so that technical hard or bar soaps are formed. This employment of the said added substances presents various advantages of importance both from the technical and the industrial point of view. Thus, for example, it is found that a grain soap produced from grain fats and containing completely saponified Turkey red oil behaves quite similarly as regards electrolytic solutions to a cocoa-nut or palm-nut oil soap. A palm-nut oil or cocoa-nut oil soap, however, which contains completely saponified Turkey red oil or hydroxy, halogen or sulfo fatty acids, behaves relatively to electrolytes precisely as if it were a paste soap, and in these circumstances it is possible to increase the soap with loading substances to a far greater extent than would be possible without these saponified additions.

The resisting capacity of soaps relatively to electrolytic solutions is not only of importance from the point of view of the capacity for increasing soaps or their reception of loading substances, but in other respects plays an important part in the soap industry. Thus, for example, it is known that soaps, and grain soaps in particular, experience a structural modification when stored, owing to the fact that they partially coagulate, whereby an aqueous solution containing an electrolyte is separated and tends to cause the soap either to sweat or to go moldy. If such soaps receive one of the said saponified additions, owing to the increased colloidal resisting capacity these phenomena no longer exist. It is also known that, owing to the asymptotically proceeding saponifying reaction and to hydrolysis, soaps must always present a definite excess of alkali. In the presence of the said saponified additions it is, however, possible to neutralize the soaps without risk of hydrolysis, which is of great importance and exceedingly advantageous in the case of toilet soaps in particular.

Owing to their great sensitiveness relatively to electrolytes and to the solubility of the lather of the soaps manufactured from them, it has hitherto only been possible to use very small quantities of certain oils in soap manufacture, thus, for example, vegetable tallow, colza oil, dodder seed oil. Mixed with the said additions, however, all fats can be employed for the production of any hard soap even without palm-nut oil and cocoa-nut oil. The said additions are also utilizable with advantage in the manufacture of hard soaps adapted for washing in sea water and other waters containing a high percentage of electrolytes. If a soda soap contains the said saponified halogen, oxy, hydroxy or sulfo fats or fatty acids or polymerized products, palm-nut oil or cocoa-nut oil soaps are especially suited for use with sea water. Finally, it is known that soaps loaded with water glass must contain a very considerable excess of free alkali corresponding to the quantity of water glass. The reason for this is that in ordinary soaps loaded with water glass two colloidal systems form. The system water glass + NaOH + H₂O absorbs fatty acid salts while the fatty acid salt + NaOH + H₂O absorbs water glass. From this it follows that in both systems a corresponding excess of alkali must be present. If, however, the fatty acid salt system or the soap system is insensitive

to electrolytes, it is able completely to absorb the water glass and merely that excess of alkali is necessary which corresponds to the fatty acid salt+soda lye+water glass+water system. This is of very great importance from the point of view of sparing the fibers.

From the above statements it appears that the process in accordance with the present invention resides mainly in the fact that the resultant products contain only normal fatty acid salts in the percentages usual in the soap industry, and these products are hard soaps. If this condition is not fulfilled, soaps are produced which contain unsaponified fat and which consequently are discolored, soft and unpleasant to the touch and which when stored become rancid.

EXAMPLES.

I. 100g. of bone fat, 100g. of 70 per cent. neutralized Turkey red oil and 65g. of soda lye at 40° B_e, are heated in a water bath and left for some time in a hot state or stirred in order to shorten the duration of the reaction. In increasing the temperature and augmenting the reaction mixture a somewhat vigorous reaction takes place and a slightly alkaline soap paste is obtained which when it cools forms a firm, hard soap. It can be assumed that the saponification of the bone fat, which cannot of itself be saponified with such strong lye, is rendered possible, owing to the fact that this fat is, first of all, dissolved with the Turkey red oil employed or enters upon a colloid superficial development by absorption, which condition is favorable for the saponifying reaction. The saponifying reaction of the bone fat with the lye develops sufficient heat for saponifying all fat present in the reaction sphere into normal fatty acid salts.

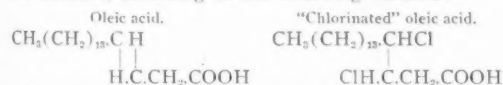
II. 100g. of sesame oil, 30g. of 70 per cent. sulfonated train oil and 57-60g. of soda lye at 40° B. are saponified as indicated in (I). The soap paste thus obtained sets into a solid, hard soap, although neither sesame oil itself, nor Turkey red oil itself forms equally hard soaps with the same concentration.

III. 100g. of olive oil, 15g. of digested castor oil fatty acid, 25g. of 62 per cent. Turkey red oil, 64g. of soda lye at 40° B. are treated as in example (I). A highly viscous soap paste is obtained which furnishes a hard soap.

IV. 50 parts of 60 per cent. Turkey red oil are heated to 80° C., and 52 parts of soda lye at 38° B. and 100 parts of water glass at 36° B. are added. The mixture is heated to 80° C. and 100 parts of animal tallow heated to 80° C. are added. The mixture is circulated several times, and after 15 to 30 minutes a completely saponified stringy soap paste is obtained such as can be manufactured from palm-nut oil or cocoa-nut oil.

The following are examples of the application of glycerids and fatty acids, containing halogen:

The word "chlorinated," hereinafter used, is intended to mean a chlor addition product which, through adding chlor, is produced in such a manner that the chlor joins the unsaturated combinations of the fat or the fatty acid, for instance, according to the following formula:



V. 100g. of sesame oil, 50g. of chlorinated olein, 50g. of sulfonated olive oil are mixed and heated to from 80-90° C. To the heated mixture are added 150g. soda lye of 30° B_e. Reaction takes place and a hard soap results.

VI. 100g. bone fat, 50g. hydroxylated fatty acid, prepared by treating chlorinated olein with water under pressure, and 50g. nitro-oleic acid are mixed and heated to from 60-80° C. 200g. soda lye of 25° B_e are added. The result is also a hard soap.

VII. 100g. tallow, 100g. polymerized ricinoleic acid and 100g. sulfo-ricinoleic acid are mixed, heated and 210g. sodium hydrate of 30° B_e are added. A hard, completely saponified product is obtained.

It has also been found that glycerids, fatty acids or derivatives thereof, the carbon chain or molecules of which contain halogen, hydroxy or acid groups or whose molecules are enlarged by polymerization can be utilized with advantage in the manufacture of hard paste and grain soaps not only in the manner described, but also in other

ways. These methods of employment can be divided into three groups.

I. The first group relates to the utilization of fatty acids for the manufacture of hard paste soaps. It is known that at the present time practically utilizable hard paste soaps can be manufactured both by agitation at a low temperature and also at higher temperatures exclusively in employing triglycerids or natural fats and oils, whereby these substances must be used alone, or, at least, in excess by weight as compared with the fatty acids that may eventually be mixed with them. Thus, for example, in the case of cold-agitated soaps, for which only cocoa-nut oil is utilizable, the free fatty acids contained in the natural oils are frequently eliminated prior to the saponification process. In the case of other soaps also at least 50 per cent. of neutral fat must be employed in order to obtain even a moderately useful soap.

In the cold or semi-warm saponification of free fatty acids with the usual lyes, lumps are formed which cannot be eliminated from the soap; they absorb lye and fatty acids and produce marks and blemishes in the cooled soap and, as neither the fatty acid nor the lye is completely combined, when the soap is stored unpleasant alterations occur in it and render it unmarketable. On the other hand, however, the elimination of the glycerin from the fats prior to their saponification would be highly advantageous from the point of view of carrying on the manufacture profitably, and it is a pressing requirement in the soap industry to extract this costly material from the fats and thereby reduce the cost of manufacturing the soap. Now it has been found that the manufacture of such paste soaps exclusively from fatty acids is possible and that, accordingly, the total quantity of the paste can be extracted from the fats without the quality of the resultant soap suffering thereby. This result is attained by the co-employment of sulfo, fatty acids or polymerized sulfo fatty acids or halogen, hydroxy, fatty acids. If, for example, 50 parts of these compounds, for example, sulfo fatty acids made from castor oil, train oil, sesame oil or other oils are added to 100 parts of tallow fat acid or other fatty acids, this mixture consisting exclusively of fatty acids and sulfo fatty acids and the like can be completely saponified by means of lye of any desired concentration without the formation of lumps. From this it appears that the sulfo-fatty acids behave quite differently from palm-oil or cocoa-nut oil or their fatty acids, as in these conditions the semi-warm saponification cannot be carried out either with palm-nut oil or cocoa-nut oil and far less with their fatty acids.

First example.—100g. of olive oil fatty acid, 30g. of polymerized and sulfonated castor oil fatty acid, 60g. of soda lye at 40° B_e are heated in water bath and left for some time in a hot state or agitated. A slightly alkaline dense soap paste is obtained which sets to form ordinary hard soap.

Second example.—100g. of tallow fatty acid, 100g. of Turkey red oil produced from glycerids or preferably from fatty acids, 75g. of soda lye at 40° B. are saponified in a hot state, as in example 1, and furnish a perfect hard paste soap.

In carrying into practice the processes described in examples 1 and 2 it is advisable, in the first place, to heat the constituents separately to 80 to 90° and then to mix them.

II. The sulfo fatty acids or the oxidized and polymerized products and mixtures thereof can advantageously be utilized for manufacturing soaps without graining the soap paste; the proportion of fatty acids and alkali in such soaps corresponds to that of a grain soap. As is known in boiling grain soaps, it is usual to employ free fatty acids and carbonate of soda for saponifying them instead of soda lye. The saponification is effected with a concentrated solution of sodium carbonate and when saponification has been completed a soap paste is obtained containing about 50 to 55 per cent. of fatty acid. Generally soda lye is added to this paste until the residual tri-glycerids are saponified and a suitable quantity of free alkali is present in the product. The super alkaline soap paste is now grained whereby, according to requirements, grain soap and soap paste or grain soap and soap lye are formed. Now in this manner the percentage of fatty acid in grain soap amounting

(Continued on page 53.)

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

President Frank L. Beggs, of Newark, Ohio, and the other officers of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, are busy with the affairs of the organization, which is making commendable progress in looking out for the welfare of the industry.

The executive committee will hold a meeting next month and the annual convention will take place early in June at Atlantic City, with headquarters probably at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. The convention will be looked forward to by the members with much interest, for these annual gatherings of the trade are becoming each time more and more interesting and valuable from a business point of view, to say nothing of the social features. The programme may be expected to disclose some attractive features that will make every member put forth his best efforts to be present.

Circular No. 40, dated March 31, issued by President Beggs and Attorney Thomas E. Lannen, discusses various matters of moment. Report is made that satisfactory progress has been made in the controversy with the Connecticut State Board of Pharmacy in relation to sales of products in that state. Secretary Leverty, of the board, explains that there is no intention in enforcing the law of infringing upon the rights of the members of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association. The text of the correspondence has been sent to the members.

The West Virginia Prohibition Law protest in relation to the sale of extract of Jamaica ginger has not turned out so well. Fred O. Blue, State Tax Commissioner, writes that he has ruled that Jamaica ginger, either in extract or tincture, cannot be sold in West Virginia, "as it can be used as a beverage." Attorney Lannen points out that this situation serves to give further warning of the necessity of closely watching prohibition legislation which may be pending in other states. When necessary, amendments must be insisted upon to protect the rights of the flavoring extract manufacturers. This course has many advantages over threshing it out later with executive officials, even in cases where the latter may render favorable decisions.

Attorney Lannen has taken up the subject of the sale of household remedies with the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy. He gives a list of preparations that may be sold and further discusses the matter.

The Gillett bill to lower the tax on alcohol to flavoring extract makers was introduced at the request of the association, which will work vigorously for its passage.

W. M. McCormick writes that after the hardest fight in all of his experience, Senate Bill No. 640 in Maryland's legislature has been so amended as to exclude flavoring extracts, perfumes, etc., from the operation of the Prohibition Law.

GILLETT ALCOHOL TAX BILL.

Representative Gillett's bill, House 13,987, pending in Congress, to cut down the alcohol tax of flavoring extract manufacturers, is as follows:

A BILL to regulate the use of alcohol in the manufacture and production of flavoring extracts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any manufacturer or producer of flavoring extracts, who is also a distiller, may use in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts the alcohol or distilled spirits produced by himself as such distiller, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, and upon such alcohol or distilled spirits so used there shall be levied and collected, at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided, a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon of said alcohol or distilled spirits, and said alcohol or distilled spirits shall not be subject to any other assessment or tax under the internal revenue laws.

Sec. 2.—That under such regulations and official supervision, and upon the execution of such entries and the giving of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, any manufacturer or producer of flavoring extracts may withdraw alcohol or distilled spirits from any special bonded warehouse, in original packages, and may use so much of the same as may be necessary, under such regulations, and after the filing of such notices and bonds, and the keeping of such records, and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products and the disposition of the same as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, in making up the flavoring extracts manufactured or produced by him, and for no other purpose, and upon such alcohol or distilled spirits so used there shall be levied and collected, at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided, a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon of said alcohol or distilled spirits, and said alcohol or distilled spirits shall not be subject to any other assessment or tax under the internal revenue laws. The use of alcohol or distilled spirits in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts under this Act shall be begun and completed at the factory or premises of such manufacturer or producer of flavoring extracts, such use to be under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue, who shall make returns describing the kinds and quantities of flavoring extracts manufactured or produced by the use of such alcohol or distilled spirits, and shall affix such stamps and seals to the packages containing such flavoring extracts as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide by regulations the time within which flavoring extracts manufactured or produced by the use of alcohol or distilled spirits so withdrawn may be subject to inspection, and for final accounting for the use of such alcohol or distilled spirits and for rewarehousing or for payment of the tax on any portion of such alcohol or distilled spirits which remain not used in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts.

Sec. 3.—That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to assign at each factory or premises where flavoring extracts are manufactured or produced by the use of said alcohol or distilled spirits such officers of the internal revenue as may be necessary for the proper supervision of the manufacture and production of such flavoring extracts, and the compensation of such officers shall not exceed \$5 per diem while so assigned, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but not to exceed \$2 per day for said board bills.

Sec. 4.—That there shall be levied and assessed against

the manufacturer or producer of flavoring extracts under the provisions of this Act a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol or distilled spirits used by him under the provisions of this Act in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts, said tax to be assessed against him monthly under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury on each proof gallon of such alcohol or distilled spirits so used by him during the preceding month, which assessment shall be paid within ninety days from the date of notice thereof.

The said tax of 55 cents per proof gallon on the alcohol or distilled spirits used under the provisions of this Act shall be in lieu of all internal revenue taxes or assessments, and the alcohol or distilled spirits so used shall not be subject to any other assessment or tax under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make all necessary regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5.—That nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal or modify the laws relative to exports or drawbacks.

Sec. 6.—That the provisions of sections thirty-two hundred and twenty-one and thirty-two hundred and twenty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by an Act approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, are hereby extended to alcohol or distilled spirits withdrawn for use in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts, and which prior to such use are accidentally destroyed by fire or other casualty while stored in the factory or premises of the manufacturer or producer of such flavoring extracts.

Sec. 7.—That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 for the first offense, and for a second and subsequent offenses by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

REPORT ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.*

By A. E. PAUL,

(Bureau of Chemistry Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory, Chicago), Associate Referee.

The work this year was planned in accordance with the resolutions adopted in last year's meeting. Howard's method for oil in peppermint extract, slightly modified (using carbon bisulphid) by the associate referee, was recommended for further study with a view to its final adoption at this meeting; also that it be tried out on other flavoring extracts.

In accordance with these resolutions, eight samples were sent to the collaborators, each of the extracts containing 5 per cent. of the respective oil. The extracts were anise, cassia, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, peppermint, spearmint, and wintergreen. Collaborators were requested to apply the modified Howard method in all cases, and in addition, in certain cases, the following other methods, which have been previously recommended and appear to have considerable merit: Extraction method of Hortvet and West, as described in Bureau of Chemistry Bulletin 137, page 75, the brine modification of Mitchell's method, as devised by Hortvet and West, described in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 1909, volume 1, and the saponification method for wintergreen, as described by the same authors in the same number of the same journal.

Collaborators were requested to apply the various methods not only to the extracts sent, but to dilutions representing one-half and one-fifth the original strength; their reports, then, are on 5 per cent., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. extracts in 95 per cent. alcohol.

Unfortunately, the number of collaborators who have responded was very small and, still more unfortunately, two of these had very little experience with extracts.

*From the *Journal* of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Read by B. G. Hartmann.

Table I.—Analytical Results on Anise and Nutmeg Extracts.

Collaborator.	Oil in Anise Extract.			Oil in Nutmeg Extract.		
	Oil Present, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.
E. H. Berry.....	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
H. A. Halvorsen...	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
J. S. McCune.....	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8
	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
H. B. Mead.....	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.8	2.8
	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	4.0	4.0
	0.5	...	...	...	1.8	1.8
Paul Rudnick	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.4
	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.0
	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	Trace	Trace

Table II.—Analytical Results on Wintergreen Extract.

Collaborator.	Oil in Wintergreen Extract.		
	Oil Present, Per Cent.	Saponification Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.
E. H. Berry.....	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2.5	2.4	2.5
	0.5	0.5	0.5
H. A. Halvorsen.....	5.0	4.8	5.0
	2.5	2.4	2.5
	0.5	0.5	0.5
J. S. McCune.....	5.0	4.9	4.9
	2.5	2.4	2.5
	0.5	0.5	0.6
H. B. Mead.....	5.0	5.0	4.6
	2.5	2.5	2.0
	0.5	...	...
A. E. Paul.....	5.0	...	5.0
	2.5	...	2.5
	0.5	...	0.5
Paul Rudnick	5.0	5.0	5.2
	2.5	2.6	2.6
	0.5	0.6	0.6

Table III.—Analytical Results on Peppermint and Spearmint Extracts.

Collaborator.	Oil in Peppermint Extract.			Oil in Spearmint Extract.		
	Oil Present, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.
E. H. Berry.....	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.4
	0.5	0.4	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.5
H. A. Halvorsen...	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.8
	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3
	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
J. S. McCune.....	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.8
	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.4
	0.5	0.5	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.5
H. B. Mead.....	5.0	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8
	0.5	...	...	...	...	...
A. E. Paul.....	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	5.0
	2.5	...	2.5	...	2.4	2.4
	0.5	...	0.4	...	0.4	0.4
Paul Rudnick	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2
	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4

The results in Table I. are interesting in showing the value of experience on certain products. The first three collaborators have done a great deal of extract work while the last two have devoted themselves more largely to other products. Of the two methods, the first is simpler, and easier of application, while the second requires a little more experience. All collaborators, therefore, obtained fair results by the brine method, but the more experienced ones, only, succeeded with the carbon bisulphid method. The results obtained by these three men are about equally satisfactory by the two methods, but it seems that preference should be given to the simpler method, namely, the brine method of Hortvet and West.

In the experiments recorded in Table II all collaborators obtained splendid results by both methods. Inasmuch as the methods are based on entirely different principles, one depending upon the amount of salicylic acid present, and the other upon the oil content, it would seem well to adopt

Table IV.—Analytical Results on Cassia, Cinnamon and Clove Extracts.

Collaborator.	Oil in Cassia Extract.				Oil in Cinnamon Extract.				Oil in Clove Extract.			
	Oil Present, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Extraction Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Extraction Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Extraction Method, Per Cent.	Carbon Bisulphid Method, Per Cent.	Brine Method, Per Cent.	Extraction Method, Per Cent.
E. H. Berry.....	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8
	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
	9.5	Trace	0.5	0.5	Trace	0.3	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
H. A. Halvorsen.....	5.0	2.8	4.8	4.3	3.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2.5	0.5	2.4	3.1	0.9	2.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	Trace	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
J. S. McCune.....	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
	2.5	0.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
	0.5	Trace	0.5	0.4	Trace	0.5	0.4	Trace	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
H. E. Mead.....	5.0	2.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
	0.5	0.8	0.5	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paul Rudnick.....	5.0	3.6	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	0.5	Trace	1.6	0.4	Trace	0.4	Trace	Trace	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

both. Certainly the gravi-metric process should be made official at once.

The remarks made in connection with anise and nutmeg extracts apply also to the results in Table III. The carbon bisulphid method yields to the operators, experienced with extracts, remarkably accurate results and, it seems, should be finally adopted for these two extracts.

In the cases recorded in Table III the extraction method yields results which are reasonably accurate. The carbon bisulphid method, too, is very satisfactory for clove extract and may well be used as a check method but it does not appear that any change in the present status is called for as the extraction method is now official for these three products.

REMARKS BY COLLABORATORS.

E. H. Berry: The brine method seems to be entirely satisfactory for nutmeg extract and fairly so for anise. The carbon bisulphid method gave good results on anise, cloves, nutmeg, peppermint, spearmint, and wintergreen, but the results are low in cassia and cinnamon. On cassia, cinnamon and cloves the extraction method gave good results, but there is a great deal of chance connected with the method owing to the difficulty in knowing when to stop the heating. With considerable practice good results might be obtained. The results reported were obtained after considerable practice and after rejecting a number of worthless figures. I would suggest drying the ether extract with calcium chloride in all cases.

The saponification method for wintergreen gives excellent results and there is little choice between it and the carbon bisulphid method. The latter is a little shorter.

J. S. McCune: Cassia and clove oils were weighed without drying, making it necessary to let them stand until dry, which requires 3 hours, rendering the results uncertain. By drying in each case, the oils may be weighed as soon as the ether has been boiled off and the dish cooled.

The carbon bisulphid method is the only one which may be used for all eight extracts and in every case shows the best results. The saponification method for wintergreen, the extraction method for cassia, cinnamon, and clove, the brine method for nutmeg, anise, and perhaps peppermint, all might be used as check methods.

H. B. Mead: My small experience with the brine method and the carbon bisulphid method probably makes this a very strenuous test for these.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS BY HOWARD AND ADAMS.

The following report of Howard and Adams was received after the other results had been compiled. Moreover, it embodies so many features which were not entered into by the other collaborators that it may hardly be incorporated with them after previously considered. Inasmuch as it is a very complete report and quite interesting, it is added in full. As to the bearing which this report might have upon the conclusions and recommendations, the following remarks may be made:

As to a choice between the ether method and the carbon bisulphid process, Mr. Howard, with whom both essentially originate, seems to prefer the former. Attention should be directed, however, to the fact that in the case of, peppermint extract his results with the ether method are considerably farther from the actual oil content than those

reported by the other collaborators using the carbon bisulphid method.

In the case of cinnamon and cassia, his method, as applied by himself, seems to give fair results and it would seem that it might be worth while to study the process on these two products as compared with the now provisional extraction method. In the case of clove extract, the bisulphid method yielded to Howard, as well as to the other collaborators, results much nearer to the truth than did the ether process to Howard. If any change were made in the provisional method, it would seem that the carbon bisulphid method should be given preference, since, of the three methods, it is not only the simplest, but the most accurate.

It seems, therefore, that the report of Howard and Adams furnishes additional data for making the recommendations given.

(To be continued.)

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

Use of Saponin Prohibited.

Administrators of the pure food act have declared that saponin must not be used in food products sold in interstate commerce. A notice from the Department of Agriculture says that the addition of saponin to food mixtures which are sold for use in place of white of eggs is regarded by the Bureau of Chemistry as constituting adulteration within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

It is stated that the practice is usually adopted for the purpose of concealing inferiority and that therefore it comes within the definition of adulteration in the Food and Drugs Act. Saponin is used extensively in so-called substitutes for white of eggs for the purpose of producing foam and thus giving the articles a fictitious appearance of body and therefore of food value.

Saponin is a substance that when dissolved in water foams like soap. It is extracted from plants known as soapbark and soaproot, and a few other plants, by boiling them in water. Its name is derived from the Latin word *sapo*, which means soap.

Many Weights Submitted for Tests.

So great has been the demand upon the United States Bureau of Standards for tests of weights from various sources throughout the country that the force available for that purpose has been compelled to face an accumulation of work. A recent count showed that there were on hand more than 700 weights awaiting test, and that three months would be required to complete the task.

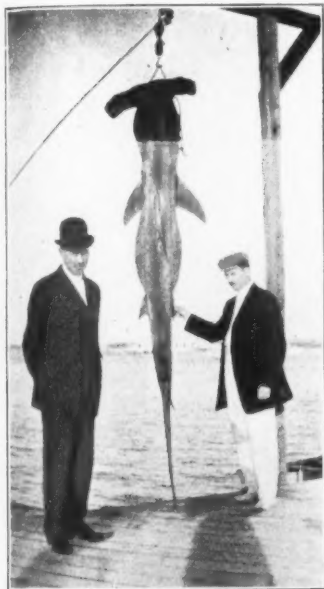
Will Need a Bankruptcy Lawyer Soon.

"My doctor advises me to go to a sanitarium and take a rest cure," said a busy merchant, "but I know a sure thing cure right here at home. I'll cut out my advertising." —*Confectioners' Journal*.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. Eugene E. Ayres, Jr., of the Sharples Specialty Co., was on the programme for a paper at the April 21 meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at Rumford Hall on April 21. His subject was "The Application of Centrifugal Force to Emulsions and Suspensions." It is needless to say that the topic was handled most interestingly and capably.

Mr. Henry J. Beck, the very industrious and efficient Chicago manager for the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, has returned to his desk from his winter vacation in Florida.



H. J. BECK, on left.

Mr. Beck owns a home in Bradenton, Florida, where he usually spends a month or two during the winter. He has favored us with a photograph which he describes as "one of the fish caught in Florida, but not by Beck." Mr. Beck's pleasant vacation was shared by Mrs. Beck and their son and daughter.

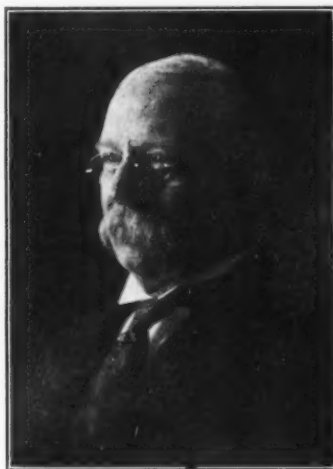
Mr. Frank Gallagher, of the Han-son-Jenks Co., had a narrow escape from death in the wreck of three New York Central fliers near Amherst, Ohio, on

March 29. Mr. Gallagher was a passenger on one of the trains that met in collision and his baggage was lost in the debris. The body of one of the victims was identified as that of Mr. Gallagher through some papers found near it, and his death was reported in the New York papers. From ten in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon his family here supposed he had been killed and began making preparations to go to Amherst to take care of the body. Meanwhile Mr. Gallagher had been so busy with relief work and looking for his property that he delayed sending word to New York of his safety. The message received here at four o'clock was a great relief to his relatives and friends. Mr. Gallagher lives at 40 Hart street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Russell B. Colgate, of Colgate & Co., recently reported to the police the mysterious disappearance of jewelry valued at more than \$7,000 from his apartment in the Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th street. Detective Joseph Cooney was assigned to the case. The next morning jewelry valued at \$5,000 was found in a pillow slip, which had been sent to the laundry. The remainder is still missing.

Mr. Garrett E. Bacorn, of the Bacorn Co., Elmira, N. Y., was in New York City recently for a two weeks' stay chiefly on business. He says that the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW "is the only trade paper coming to my office that I read all through."

Mr. Francis H. Sloan, of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York City, passed his fiftieth year with the company on April 2. He began his connection with the house as boy in 1866 and became a partner in 1886. When the company was incorporated in December, 1904, Mr. Sloan was elected a vice-president. Mr. Sloan, during his long career, has become one of the best-known figures in the crude



FRANCIS H. SLOAN.

drug, chemical, essential oil, vanilla bean and other lines handled by the Dodge & Olcott Co.

That well-known house, by the way, dates back further than most persons not in "the know" might think, even when they take note of Mr. Sloan's long service. The house was founded in 1798 at 128 Pearl street, New York, by Robert Bach. It was in 1812 that Mr. Richard J. Dodge, father of

the senior vice-president, Mr. Francis E. Dodge, entered the employ of the concern. In 1856 Mr. George M. Olcott, the venerable head of the house, became a member, the title being changed to Dodge, Colvill & Olcott, which lasted until 1861. Then the present Dodge & Olcott style was adopted, continuing since. In the company besides those mentioned are Mr. Christian Beilstein, secretary, and these directors: Mr. Frank J. Dodge, Mr. Russell R. Sloan, and Mr. J. H. Howe.

Mr. Harry Bentley has been elected president of the Standard Soap Co., Camden, N. J. Mr. Norman R. Pechin is the secretary and treasurer. The company, which is located at 742 Pine street, has bought a large three-story building at 1918-1922 South street, which, with new machinery, will double the capacity of its plant.

The Derma-Satin Co., manufacturers of toilet preparations, organized last November at Elkhart, Ind., by Messrs. Charles H. Leonard, Percy M. Cochran and J. W. Colley, has found its quarters at 606 South Second street too small, and has moved to the Monger building. Mr. Leonard, who is president of the company, has charge of the laboratory work; Mr. Colley is vice-president, and Mr. Cochran is secretary and treasurer.

Labels of food and drug products containing the guaranty legend and serial number issued under the Food and Drugs Act, which were printed prior to May 5, 1914, may be used until May 1, 1918, according to Food Inspection Decision 167 issued April 20. This decision, which is signed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Acting Secretary of Commerce, was issued after the U. S. Department of Agriculture had held a hearing on the subject and made an investigation of the number of labels bearing the guaranty legend and serial number which remains unused in the hands of the various branches of the food and drug industries. It was found that manufacturers and dealers in food and drug products generally have removed the guaranty legend and the serial number from labels printed since the adoption of the amendment to the regulations for the enforcement of the act on May 5, 1914, prohibiting their future use, but that some manufacturers have on hand large numbers of labels, costing thousands of dollars, printed in good faith under previous regulations authorizing the use of the guaranty legend and the serial number, which they have not been able to use in the time allowed by existing regulations.

The text of the decision follows:

Use of Guaranty Legend and Serial Numbers on Labels and Containers Printed or Marked Prior to May 5, 1914.

(Amending Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155.)

It has been made to appear that (1) dealers in food and drugs have on hand a great many labels and containers printed or marked prior to the date of Food Inspection Decision 153 (May 5, 1914); (2) these labels and containers bear the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both; (3) these labels and containers, when so printed or marked, complied with the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in effect at the time; and (4) great financial loss will result to such dealers, through their inability to use these labels and containers, if Regulation 9, as amended by Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155, be enforced beginning on May 1, 1916.

Accordingly, proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, based on the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, prior to May 1, 1918, of any article of food or drugs, will not be instituted solely on account of the fact that the label thereon or the container thereof bears the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both, upon it being established that such label or container was so printed or marked prior to May 5, 1914.

Mr. Alfred D. Smack resigned from Thurston & Braidich, New York, as Western and Southern salesman on April 12 to establish himself in business as a dealer in gums and vanilla beans. Mr. Smack's business experience in this line covers a period of twenty years, the last seventeen of which were with his late employers. He has established himself for the present at 80 John street. The New England trade will be visited by Mr. Otto Weinpahl, who has his headquarters at the Hotel Essex, Boston. Mr. Smack has a host of friends, who have already written and wired their congratulations and offers.

Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, announces that it has obtained an injunction in the Common Pleas Court to prevent another firm in that city selling under the name of Hires any beverage that is not the genuine Hires.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, is in Chicago, visiting his many trade friends in the western metropolis and vicinity.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, recently delivered a series of lectures before chemical societies in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Jersey City. The first lecture was delivered at Washington in the Washington Memorial Society hall. The subject was "Demonstrations in Colloidal Chemistry."

Dr. Freeland J. Dunn, St. Louis representative of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, spent a few days at the company's home office early this month.

Mr. Paul Holman, of the Holman Soap Co., of Chicago, was in New York with Mrs. Holman this month.

Saponol Chemical Company.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Saponol Chemical Company, soap manufacturer, at 1916 Park avenue, by these creditors: R. P. & C. H. McCully, \$321; George V. Gross & Co., \$53, and Welch Holme & Clark Company, \$272. Liabilities are \$3,200 and assets \$1,200. It was incorporated in November, 1910, with capital stock of \$1,000, and manufactured a liquid hand soap. Margaret B. Langdon is secretary-treasurer.

After setting fire to the factory of the Beach Soap Co., Lawrence, Mass., at an early hour on April 11, after spreading kerosene oil from a lantern about the premises, Edward J. Linehan, age 24 years, was arrested and arraigned in court on the charge of arson. He was held in \$1,000 bonds as his case will be brought before the Grand Jury sitting at Newburyport. The man is not considered responsible for his act and he will be observed for his sanity at the jail.

According to advices from Boston, the United Drug Co. has taken out a Massachusetts charter, with total authorized capital stock of \$52,500,000. The capital stock of the new United Drug Co., which succeeds the recently dissolved New York corporation bearing the same name, is divided as follows: 150,000 first preferred shares (par value \$50), 100,000 second preferred (par \$100), and 350,000 common shares (par \$100).

The following stock is to be now issued as full paid and non-assessable stock in consideration for sale and transfer of all the property, assets and business of the United Drug Co., Inc., New York: 101,727 first preferred, 91,090 second preferred, and 200,500 common shares.

The officers of the new company are: Louis K. Liggett, president; James C. McCormick, treasurer, and A. W. Murray, clerk. These men, together with the following, comprise the board of directors: Louis I. Schreiner, Charles E. Murman, J. N. Staples, Jr., H. L. Simpson, J. A. Galvin, L. W. Retzel, C. H. Zimmerman, M. E. Mahon, George Hall, R. E. Hadley, W. W. Hadden and P. O. Wood.

On Saturday, April 15, the ladies of Van Dyk & Co. gave a little surprise party at the Jersey plant for the employers, as well as employees. Buffet luncheon was served. They had music and dancing, and much to the surprise of the gay and jolly crowd, Mr. S. Isermann, secretary and general manager, participated in the dancing without any coaxing. There are some 35 employees in the plant and New York office and most of them attended. The editor much regrets that a previous engagement kept him away from this pleasant affair.

Mr. Theodore F. Meyer has retired from the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, of which he was president and a member of the Board of Directors, according to an announcement made on April 4. His brother, Mr. Carl F. G. Meyer was elected to succeed him as president and general manager. Mr. Meyer has been president of the firm for ten years. His father, the late C. F. G. Meyer, founded the concern. Mr. Otto P. Meyer has been elected first vice-president and Mr. Stanley B. Simpson second vice-president and assistant general manager. Mr. O. L. Biebinger is secretary and treasurer. Mr. T. F. Meyer has not announced his plans for the future.

Mr. F. H. Galbraith, of the Minneapolis Drug Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., made a trip to New York City recently on business.

Mr. Frank B. Marsh, for 20 years secretary and treasurer of the Theodore Ricksecker Co., New York, became suddenly ill on March 24 at his residence, 326 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. As a complete rest was essential to his recovery, he retired from The Theodore Ricksecker Co. We are informed Mr. Marsh is rapidly recovering and soon will be out again.



FRANK B. MARSH.

Mr. Marsh has labored assiduously and faithfully in the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association as secretary, as treasurer, and as president, and as chairman of various committees.

There will be regret over the news of his illness. It is hoped generally that he will recover soon and will again be identified with the perfume industry.

Walker & Gibson, operating the recently consolidated wholesale drug business of Walker & Gibson, of Albany; the Gibson Drug Company, of Rochester, and C. W. Snow & Co., of Syracuse, has opened offices in New York City on the seventh floor of the Market and Fulton National Bank building, 81 Fulton street, this city.

The Metal Package Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a certificate at Albany increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The increase will be used in amplifying the company's facilities and increasing its business.

According to the *Bronx Home News*, of New York City, another man has joined the ranks of the fakirs who swindle housewives out of cash. This time it is a soap salesman who has the knack of "soft soaping" the victims into paying 50 cents on a soap order, with the promise that they will receive a set of fifty-six dishes as a premium. A few days ago a man called at the home of Mrs. Grass, of 782 Prospect avenue, and told about the wonderful qualities of the soap he was selling. The police are looking for the man.

Col. Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., will preside at the banquet of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on May 11.

Mr. Albert Peralta sailed from New York for Havana on April 8 to enter business there, at 120 H street, as a commission merchant representing various American manufacturers. For more than eleven years he was connected with the Riker-Hegeman Co., resigning on April 1. For the last six years he was the buyer of toilet goods and sundries for that corporation. Mr. Peralta landed in New York from Cuba on April 17, 1903, with \$8 in his pocket and scarcely a word of English at his command. His successful use of his opportunities is a tribute to his own determination to win in a strange land and to the possibilities that exist in a great city like New York. The friends he has made in the metropolis will wish him a continuation of good fortune in his new business in Havana.

Announcements have been received in New York of the marriage of Mr. George L. Ringel and Miss Helen J. Leopard, at Columbus, O., on Friday, March 17. At home cards were issued for 269 Morrison avenue, after April 1. Mr. Ringel is the representative of Fritzsche Brothers, of this city, for Ohio and adjoining territory. He has numerous friends both in and out of the essential oil trade and all will join in hearty congratulations to Mr. Ringel and his bride.



GEO. L. RINGEL.

A. DeLherbe, of H. R. Lathrop & Co., of this city, who has returned from a four months' trip to the West and Northwest, found that trade conditions were extremely good.

Fire in the warehouse of McKesson & Robbins, at 79 Ann street, back of its main office and sales building, 91 Fulton street, caused considerable damage to medicinal preparations awaiting shipment to South American and other foreign customers April 14. Some of the upper floors of the structure, which is a seven-story brick building, also were injured by the fire, but the chief loss was caused by the enormous quantity of water played upon the blaze by the firemen. The boiler and engine rooms on the ground floor and basement escaped all damage. The loss was covered by insurance.

The plant of the Wilson Chemical Co., Tyrone, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire recently. They are manufacturers of perfumes, toilet preparations and a full line of household products.

Mr. Willard Ohliger, first vice-president and general manager of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, is rapidly recovering from a very severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Frederick S. Stearns, who for several years has served as treasurer, has been elected second vice-president, which office Mr. Ohliger held formerly.

Louis K. Liggett Co. has declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent. on its \$6,000,000 capital stock, all of which is owned by the United Drug Co.

The Aroma Club will initiate a new series of dinners to its members and friends at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth street and Fifth avenue, New York, on April 29, at 7 P. M. The arrangements are in the hands of the following committee: Dr. F. S. Mason, chairman (of Vial-Rigaud), Julius Koehler (Fritzsche Brothers), and W. H. Green (Addison Litho. Co.). Only a preliminary notice has been issued, but already there has been quick and wide response. A very interesting and entertaining program has been arranged and a large attendance is expected.

Mr. Charles V. Sparhawk, New York, recently established himself at 278 Pearl street, as importer and dealer in essential oils, drugs, chemicals, etc. For the past 20 years he has been identified with this industry, the last 10 being with A. A. Stillwell & Co., New York, traveling through the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and Eastern Canada.

Mr. Sparhawk has the good will of his trade and is making good progress. His initial advertisement appears in this issue, and is devoted largely to the Pablo Schuster (Manila) ylang ylang oil account.

California Perfume Co. of New Jersey has filed a certified copy of its charter to manufacture and deal in perfumery, toilet articles and flavoring extracts in San Francisco. Capital stock, \$5,000; 50 shares at \$100 each; amount subscribed, \$1,000. Place of business, Jersey City, N. J. Subscribers: A. D. Henderson, 8 shares; Wm. Schule, Wm. H. Carey, 1 share each.

A recent surgical operation recalls the story of the patient whose wrist had been severely sprained. The victim of the accident asked the physician if his arm would ever be in as good shape as before. "Certainly," replied the doctor. "Will I be able to play the piano?" queried the man. "Most assuredly," said the physician. "Most remarkable cure," commented the patient, "for I never have been able to play the piano at all."

Sonia Company, Inc., manufacturer of perfumes and toilet articles, 125 East Twenty-third street, New York City, made an assignment this month to Harry Lichtenstein.

It is funny how a trite saying will echo back long afterward in an unfriendly way. The Richmond, Va., *Leader*, which ought to have emerged at least from the Spanish war, prints the following remarkable effusion headed "Perfumery":

Most of us who ride in street cars and attend theatres and other crowded places wish that the price of perfumery could be put up so high that it would be prohibitive, and that the women and men whose "slice of happiness" consists in going about smelling to heaven could be denied that malodorous joy. *To use attar of roses is a breach of the peace. To disseminate patchouli is a crime that should be punishable by law.*

However, that is another story. So is the instance of the girl typewriter who spends the proceeds of two days a week work on her toilet articles. If a young woman prefers to put cold cream and rouge on the outside of her face instead of roast beef and potatoes on the inside, it is her own affair.

But the really interesting thing—and the pitiful

thing—in this manufacturer's testimony is that the biggest markets for perfumery are the mill towns of New England, because it shows how madly women grasp at the luxuries of life, even if they must deny themselves the necessities.

Did you ever realize how an innocent remark might be twisted, distorted and misapplied years after it was uttered in the most convincing way?

Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, left for the mid-west on April 18.

National Extract & Chemical Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated by William W. Bishop, Raymond N. Fisher and Herbert G. Wetter, has acquired the Chesapeake Extract & Drug Co. and leased the building at 120 South Calvert street, Baltimore, which will be used for general offices and manufacturing.

A. C. Herting, of Camden, N. J., recently was fined \$100 in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Herting pleaded guilty to the charge. Herting advertised in the *Retail Druggist*, of Detroit, Mich., in August, 1915, and afterwards, that he was able to furnish for \$1 his "laboratory report" in which were contained working formulas for manufacturing a number of proprietary preparations. Mr. Abel I. Smith, Jr., of New York, counsel for the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, was retained by Mennen, Johnson & Johnson and others whose alleged formulas were given in the so-called "report." On behalf of his clients Mr. Smith took up the matter with James Cortelyou, post office inspector in charge of the Philadelphia district, and after efficient investigation by Inspector A. C. Wynn, of that division, Herting was indicted by the grand jury for violating Section 215 of the Federal Penal Code in using the mails to defraud. Herting at first pleaded not guilty, but on facing trial changed his plea to avoid the possibility of a term in prison, as the offense is a felony carrying severe punishment. Mr. Smith says: "Herting will not enter into any more fraudulent schemes of this kind and his example should be a deterrent to this type of fraud which seeks to obtain a living at the expense of others."

The Illinois Cudahy Packing Co., of Chicago, has filed suit in the Circuit Court, in Missouri, against William Waltke & Co., St. Louis soap manufacturers, to compel the defendant company to carry out an agreement alleged to have been made July 31, by which the Cudahy firm agreed to buy at 15½ cents a pound the yearly output of crude glycerin of the Waltke concern.

The petition alleges that the Cudahy company, depending upon this contract, made other contracts to refine the glycerin, but was notified last February that the crude glycerin could be delivered only at regular market price. The war has sent up the price, the petition states. Mr. Louis H. Waltke, head of the defendant company, declined to make any statement on the suit.

The former reduction plant of the Great Western Chemical Corporation, Stallings, Ill., is to be opened as a soap factory by the Selco Co., of Chicago, an adjunct of Sulberger & Sons, the meat packers, of Chicago and Kansas City.

Mr. Edwin G. Parker, director and treasurer of the Royal Crown Soaps Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada, was a guest of honor of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association at a luncheon on March 21. Mr. Parker was on his way home from a trip which included Toronto and Detroit. He made some very happy remarks. Other speakers were Mr. Angus S. Hibbard, vice-president of the Chicago Telephone Co., and Mr. Wilhelm Bodeman, one of the officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Saxon Perfume Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, which is reported in our department of New Incorporations, has absorbed the Saxon Chemical Co., of Norwood, Ohio, and moved the plant to the new quarters of the Saxon Perfume Co., 24 East Court street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Eugene Muller, of J. Mero & Boyveau, Grasse, France, sends us the photograph reproduced herewith.



E. MULLER, M. HONNORAT.
M. BÉNARD.

He is back again at his home to complete his convalescence, after eleven months in a military hospital. He received a wound in the left leg during a battle in Alsace about a year ago, and he is just now beginning to get around again in the manner illustrated. M. Bénard, son-in-law of Mr. A. Sittler, the senior partner, and M. Honnorat were in Grasse on short

furlough when the photo was taken. We trust that they, and all our other friends at the front for their countries, will pass through the terrible ordeal safely and, we hope, unscathed.

Heard by Mr. William H. Green, New York representative of the Addison Lithographing Co.:

Smith—What is an essential oil?

Motorist—Gasolene.

City Architect Pearse, of Toronto, Ont., has issued a permit for an addition to the Comfort Soap Works, Cawthra avenue, West Toronto, to cost \$4,000.

Cultivation of the peppermint plant for the production of peppermint oil has commenced in Oregon on 15 acres of lowland, according to the San Francisco *Commercial News*, which adds: "A distillery will be established in connection with a local factory and peppermint oil extracted from the herb raised. If the experiment proves successful, more acreage will be planted to peppermint and an effort made to interest neighboring farmers in doing likewise."

Mione Soap Co., of Collingdale, Pa., is equipping a new three-story building with up-to-date machinery.

Mr. Theodore Ravazula, of Ravazula Bros., oil importers of 426 Pearl street, and Mr. Theodore Economu, a wholesale dealer in olive oil at 21 New Chambers street, were held by Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court on March 17 for examination on warrants charging them with giving short measure.

Chief Inspector Alfred Lutz, of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, told the court that thousands of cans of olive oil had been destroyed by the Bureau and that the arrest of the defendants marked the beginning of an extensive crusade against oil dealers who give short measure or adulterate their products.

Dr. Herman Betz, chief chemist of the Health Department, declared that the adulteration of olive oil was widespread, due to the stoppage of importations from Italy and France, cottonseed and corn oil being the chief adulterants employed. The doctor said cases had been discovered where refined petroleum had been used, which, while not a serious menace to health, is fraudulent and illegal.

Dr. Betz said that cases had been discovered where dealers removed genuine olive oil from cans through a small puncture, and then, after refilling them with cottonseed oil, resoldered the cans.

Mr. William Peet, head of the Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., announces that the company's new plant for the manufacture of soap will be opened in Berkeley, Cal., by the beginning of July.

Vice-President Hibbard and Superintendent Mills, of the Granite Soap Co., Inc., Newburg, N. Y., recently obtained government contracts for supplying soap at the award of bids in Washington. The soap to be furnished will be worth about \$75,000 and will go to the Post Office, Treasury and War departments. Much of it will be castile soap.

The James E. Pepper Distilling Co., of which Mr. Joseph Wolf, of Chicago, is president, has begun to produce, at its plant near Lexington, Ky., a high grade of alcohol, which is to be exported to Marseilles, France, to be used by Ed Pinaud in the manufacture of perfumes. The contract calls for 12,000 barrels of grain alcohol, to be produced by January 1, and specifies that in October it is to be renewed under other terms for an indefinite period.

Compagnie Morana, 184 Fifth avenue, New York, will be established in their new and very commodious quarters at 116-120 East Twenty-seventh street, on May 1st. They have leased the entire ground floor and basement of a new building at this address, the total floor space being 13,000 square feet. This gives them rather more space than they have occupied at their old address, and including the outside storage accommodations they had. By bringing all their business operations, except the Hoboken factory, together in the new premises, they not only facilitate the interdependent relations of all departments, but the new arrangement will incidentally prove more economical.

Mr. C. C. Jenks, of Foote & Jenks, perfumers and extract manufacturers, Jackson, Mich., was a recent visitor to New York City on business and pleasure.

Mr. J. W. Reeser has resigned as perfumer for The Arthur Co., New Haven, Conn. The vacancy has been filled by the engagement of Mr. Eugene J. Alexander.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

LAZELL, Perfumer, Newburg, N. Y., send us a dainty Beauty Box in the shape of an announcement of the toilet preparations for which the concern is noted. It cannot fail to attract favorable attention from those of the fair sex who may be so fortunate as to have the privilege of perusing its contents. The Lazell price list for March 1, 1915, which supersedes all others, also is at hand. It is finely and attractively printed and is complete in every respect.

ALBODON CO., 154 West 18th street, New York, has issued a folder announcing its dentifrices.

DEVILLERS SOAP CO., INC., 95 Cliff street, New York, sends us its price list of liquid soap dispensers for public and private use.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., London, Eng., **Ungerer & Co.**, Pearl street, New York, American representative. The March-April wholesale prices current is at hand. Quotations are given for expressed oils, Allen's oleoresins, powdered drugs for perfumery and flavoring uses, chemicals, synthetics and various sundries, in addition to the Allen trade specialties.

R. M. KRAUSE, 230 West Seventeenth street, New York, sends us an extremely artistic catalogue of some of the many examples of designing, engraving, color printing, bronzing, embossing and gold leaf stamping to which this house devotes its attention. Mr. Krause has had an experience of twenty-two years in this industry. The business has spread so that the house manufactures its own pure gold papers, designs, engravers dies, stamps, prints and labels seals all under the one roof.

CHARLES E. ISING, manufacturing chemist, 2228-2236 Broadway, New York, sends us his new 1916 wholesale price list of synthetic perfumes and aromatic chemicals for perfumers, soap makers, and toilet preparations manufacturers. Quotations are given on the various synthetic flower oils, quintessence, fixatives, and miscellaneous oils.

B. E. LEVY, 714 Fifth avenue, New York, has issued a neat little folder of his new package "Coty" for L'Origan soap.

DENTAL & TOILET PRODUCTS CO., 59 Beekman street, New York, has issued a symposium on tooth paste to reach the dental profession.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William street, exploits the merits of sticker Graeffolin in its announcement for May.

REXALL AD-VANTAGES, published by the United Drug Co., Boston, is received for April. The Perfume Page is a striking feature and points to the importance of druggists making special plays on perfumery for the Easter holidays. If other drug trade journals would devote half as much attention to this phase of the drug business their readers would profit greatly, to say nothing of others. Preparations for the fourteenth annual Rexall convention are announced. It will be held in Boston on August 22. The perfume branch of the United Drug Co.'s vast activities has expanded remarkably and prospered under the guiding hand of George Hall, who has supervised not only the laboratory work, but the selling campaign as well. A very attractive perfume exhibit may be expected at the Rexall convention.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, No. 9, April, 1916, from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.—This issue contains another installment of information about the works of reference on file in this excellent array of books and pamphlets, the list comprising authors on botany,

exclusive of floras, included under the letter H. It was prepared, as usual, by the librarian, Edith Wycoff.

IMPERIAL CROWN PERFUME CO., St. Louis Mo., has issued a revision of its price list of perfumes and toilet articles. The illustrations are finely printed in colors and the arrangement is concise and complete.

BRITISH INDIA.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published "British India With Notes on Ceylon, Afghanistan and Tibet," 638 pages, compiled from consular reports by Henry D. Baker, American Consul at Bombay, and other consular officers. Copies of this publication may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at \$1 each copy. Much of the information has been printed in our "Foreign Commerce" department when it was originally sent to Washington. Unfortunately the book contains next to nothing about the perfumes of British India. It is to be hoped that our Government will instruct the consuls in India to write a report on the "resources, industries and trade" of this product of the East. A whole chapter of this most interesting book is devoted to soaps, toilet preparations, and laundries. One of the most illuminating (pardon the pun) chapters is on vegetable oils.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

W. F. Robertson Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, soaps, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, disinfectants, chemicals; \$5,000; **J. D. Christina**, **W. F. Robertson**, **W. B. Keller**, 2142 Eighty-third street, Bath Beach.

Horton Soda Water Co., Newark, N. J., to manufacture soda water, etc.; \$20,000; **E. E. Ryman**, **G. C. Berger**, and **Francis Wurst**, all of Newark.

Adelano Company, Inc., New York City, fat, oil, grease; \$10,000; **D. E. Bergen**, **A. P. Bopf**, **H. Whittam**, 516 Grier avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

O Du Cure Toilet Co., Chicago; capital, \$1,000. Incorporators: **H. E. Cornwall**, **S. W. Hunt** and **S. A. Moran**.

Morton Mfg. Co., Malden, Mass., to manufacture toilet articles of all kinds. Capital, \$5,000. Directors: **R. H. Morton**, president; **Alice G. King**, **Everett**, treasurer, and **A. J. Mayhew**.

Hydrol Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York, to manufacture oils, soaps, greases, etc., perfumes, toilet goods; capital, \$75,000. Incorporators: **J. A. Chard**, **W. D. Howe**, 250 Front street, New York City; **T. Chard**, 101 Park avenue, New York City.

Clenol Co., Inc., New York, tooth pastes, powders, dental supplies; capital, no par value, begin business with \$500. Incorporators: **H. Hein**, **H. B. Campbell**, **H. S. Myers**, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Sunset Soap Dye Co., to manufacture perfumery, soaps, chemicals and novelties, has been incorporated in Delaware; capital, \$125,000. Incorporators: **Herbert E. Latter**, **Norman P. Coffin**, Wilmington, Del.; **Clement M. Egner**, Elkton, Md.

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York City, synthetic products, colors for fruit, flavoring essences, chemical products; \$50,000. **R. E. Maben**, **E. Schlein**, **L. Singer**, 8 Rutgers street.

Davis-Schultz Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., dental supplies; \$75,000; **E. G. Schultz, Jr.**, **M. W. and E. R. Davis**, 700 Main street, Buffalo.

Polygen Chemical and Dyeing Co., Inc., New York City, drugs, medicine, chemicals, toilet articles, dyestuffs; \$10-

000; R. C. Beadle, M. I. Radley, W. L. Bainton, 371 West 116th street.

Frankfort Alcohol Co. Covington, Ky., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$4,000. The incorporators are S. D. Rouse, D. C. Leed and W. J. Boles.

Saxon Perfume Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, to manufacture perfumery, barbers' supplies, toilet articles, etc.; \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated by Joseph I. Brackman, president; P. J. Brackman, secretary and treasurer; Anna M. Brackman and Alma Brackman.

Roth-Poll Mfg. Co., New York City, to manufacture perfumes, soaps, candles, toilet articles, etc., \$1,000 capital, has been incorporated by George Rottman, Solomon Pollack and Herman Pollack, all of Manhattan.

Barber Metal Furniture Co., Inc., New York City, vibrators, massage, machines, barber chairs, novelties, furniture; \$100,000; A. Gunther, H. Bloom, G. C. Franciscus, 165 Broadway.

Toilet Specialties Co., Inc., New York City, chemist, druggist, \$10,000; J. Blockhams, A. B. Crawford, M. Oppenheimer, 891 Fox street, Bronx.

Ora-Hygen Co., Portland, Me., to manufacture dentifrices, dental preparations of all kinds, general manufacturing business, lumbering, mining, etc.; capital, \$50,000.

J. R. Jones Co., New York City, manufacturing certain toilet articles, "Poudre Le Mohn"; \$1,000; John R. Jones, James A. Robinson, Don H. Dutton, Manhattan.

D'Arneau Plotts Chemical Co., to engage in the business of chemists, soap manufacturers, etc., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated in Delaware.

Ethical Drug Stores Corporation, New York, to purchase and operate drug stores either for wholesale or retail trade, capital \$250,000, has been incorporated in Delaware by G. E. Touloupoulos, Jacob Pfister, Paul M. White, all of New York.

Acme Sales Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, has filed articles of incorporation to manufacture soap, sanitary cleaner, auto cleaner and metal polish. Capitalization of \$10,000. Harry Rex is president of the company and Frank E. Bridge secretary-treasurer.

Schneider Candle and Soap Works, New York, soaps and candles, \$2,000, has been incorporated by Jos. Weinberg, Max Schneider and Geo. C. Woolf, Brooklyn.

Gobbler Manufacturing Co., 617 East sixty-third street, Chicago, \$10,000, to manufacture and deal in soaps and all cleaning products, has been incorporated by George H. Jennings, George H. Wilson and Herman F. Staedke.

Cooper & McNamara, New York, manufacturing extracts and juices, \$15,000, has been incorporated by T. E. Cooper, J. McNamara and D. McNamara, Manhattan.

Korona Patika, New York, manufacture chemicals, drugs and toilet preparations, \$1,000, has been incorporated by Rose Jacobi, Henry Jacobi and Max Klein, Manhattan.

Finds the Perfumer Valuable.

Editor AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW:

I take pleasure in enclosing check for another year's subscription for the PERFUMER, and with it accept my hearty good wishes for the further success of your valuable and interesting publication. Yours very truly,

WM. SCHIMPF,

Madame Jardinier Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19, 1916.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

BARRATT, THOMAS J., chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., soap manufacturer, London, April, 1914.

BERNARDO, FREDERICK, soaps, Paris, France, April, 1911.

BLEDSE, A. T., soap manufacturer, Cincinnati, Ohio, died in Covington, Ky., April, 1915

BOSE, CHARLES M., vice-president Western Soap Co., San Diego, Cal., April, 1911.

BRUCE, G. A., soap manufacturer, Charleston, N. H., April, 1909.

CARRAGAN, SYDNEY, H., New York manager of Parke, Davis & Co., April, 1914.

COSS, DANIEL J., retired secretary of Larkin & Co., soaps, New York, April, 1914.

FISK, FRED M., manager of London branch of Parke, Davis & Co., April, 1915.

HOFMANN, THEODOR ("H. MANN"), writer on perfumery and toilet preparations and contributor to THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, Offenbach A/M, Germany, April, 1915.

HUNT, FRANK L., president and treasurer of the Franklin Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1915.

JENKS, ARTHUR EDMUNDS, Hanson-Jenks Co., perfumers, New York City, April, 1911.

LESTER, A. F., drug sundries, with Whitall Tatum Co., New York City, April, 1906.

MASSEY, GEORGE, senior partner of Lanman & Kemp, toilet specialties, drugs, etc., New York, April, 1915.

MONSCHEIN, FRANZ, son of the junior member of Vinard, Dhumez & Monschein, Vallauris, near Grasse, France, died of wounds received in action, April, 1915.

OZOROFF, PETKO IVAN, Ozoroff & Fils, exporter of otto of rose, Kazanlik, Bulgaria, April, 1909.

SCHWARTZ, MICHAEL, vice-president of M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, April, 1915.

SMITH, GEORGE M., soaps, Montclair, N. J., April, 1911.

STADLER, A. W., soaps, Cleveland, O., April, 1913.

STICKLES, GEORGE, president of the Eastern Extract Co., Boston, Mass., April, 1915.

STILLWELL, A. A., of A. A. Stillwell & Co., essential oils, New York City, April, 1906.

TOMBAREL, JEAN HENRI MARIE, head of Tombarel Freres, Grasse, France, April, 1914.

Charles Munton's Life Work.

Last month we chronicled briefly the death of Charles Munton, who was associated for more than thirty years with Augustin Merle, proprietor of the well-known Grasse firm of Bruno Court. From one of our European correspondents we have received further particulars which are here set forth in a most deserved and appreciative way:

Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer December 14, 1858, Charles Munton, after serious studies in colleges of his native town and Saint Omer, spent several years in England in order to acquire efficiency in the English language. He had a natural tendency towards learning this language, his father being an Englishman, and he perfected himself to such an extent that an Englishman always mistook him for a countryman whenever he answered him. On the other hand, being a very learned man, he spoke a very pure and very correct French. These same qualities were to be found in both his French and English correspondence, elegant in form, brief and concise in his ideas and refined in his sentiments.

Due to his English origin, he cared a great deal for swimming; he was passionately devoted to this sport during his youth. Commercial or pleasure navigation had no

secrets for him, and he was, therefore, appointed President of the Emulation Nautique of Boulogne-sur-Mer for a long period.

In 1896 he entered into the large perfumery establishment of Bruno Court, in Grasse, where he at first held a modest position. His vivid intelligence enabled him to rapidly become acquainted with an industry which he had never before known.

His practical knowledge of business in general and the distinction in his manners contributed to an exact appreciation of his merits by the heads of the firm of Merle Brothers.

Having gained the confidence of his employers, Charles Munton was able to use his capacities in the factory in every way, particularly in the administration, of which he was manager. But he especially took it to heart to assure a more important development to the firm by regular trips to England and the United States.

The agreeableness of his character and his courteousness won everyone's friendship. He was not a traveler arriving, he was a friend that they were waiting and longing for, so much was his acquaintance agreeable. His wish to see America and England again before dying was not granted. Even when his sickness discouraged him, he still spoke of his plans to make trips.

All who knew him, from the highest personages in society to the most humble workers, liked him without restriction, as he had a faculty of obtaining everyone's affection.

Obituary Notes.

Henry W. Tenney, president of the Warren Soap Manufacturing Co., died March 25 after a short illness at his home in Canton. He was born in Boston 57 years ago and is survived by a widow and two sons, Nathaniel L. and Roger C. Tenney.

Henry Bindermann, a retired soap manufacturer, died of pneumonia April 9 at his home, 1308 Hamilton avenue, Louisville, Ky. His ninety-second birthday was celebrated last November 24, with a gathering of members of his family at his home. On March 23, this year, Mr. and Mrs. Bindermann celebrated in quiet manner their fifty-third wedding anniversary. Mrs. Bindermann, prior to her marriage, was Miss Anna Schmidt. Mr. Bindermann was a native of Hessen, Germany, and came to America on February 28, 1858. He first went to St. Louis, but soon afterwards moved to Louisville, where he started manufacturing soap, which had been his business in Germany. This he continued until thirty years ago, when he retired. Three daughters survive, besides his widow.

Active and vigorous up to a short time before his death, Follansbee C. Hardy, better known to numerous friends as "Frank" Hardy, believed to be the oldest active traveling salesman in Eastern states, died April 13, in his home at 239 Park avenue, Worcester Mass. For 67 years he was "on the road" selling patent medicines, perfumery and toilet goods, working first for his father and afterwards for himself. Up to a few months ago he was out and around, and every day looked after his business.

Gen. Nicholas W. Day died at the home of a daughter in East Orange, N. J., early this month, at the age of 77.

Gen. Day, who won his title in the Civil War, was one of the best-known New Yorkers, and prominent in Masonic circles. For the past 15 years he was associated with Schieffelin & Co., New York, representing their perfume department with the department store trade in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

A. J. A. Muller.

News has been received in New York by friends of Mr. A. J. R. Muller reporting his death from pneumonia, after a short illness, at his home, Beverly, N. J. A great many years ago Mr. Muller was a member of the soap-making firm of Morris, Butt & Muller, of Kansas City, whose plant was practically destroyed in a big fire some years ago.



A. J. A. MULLER

Mr. Muller subsequently was with William Waltke & Co., in St. Louis, and went from there to the Sanitol Co., where he was instrumental in placing on the market many of the Sanitol products which still are manufactured quite largely. After leaving the Sanitol Co., Mr. Muller for a short time was with the Andrew Jergens Co. Latterly he retired with his brothers and other members of his family to a farm at Beverly, where they engaged in the fruit producing business.

Mr. Muller was very well known in the soap business, as well as to the perfumery and essential oil trade of the country.

Charles N. Leigh.

Charles N. Leigh, one of the best known perfumers and manufacturing chemists in New York City, was found



CHAS. N. LEIGH

dead in his store, 158 Madison avenue, on April 10. On Sunday, April 9, he was unusually cheerful and after enjoying a hearty dinner went to the store to look over some papers. When his managing clerk opened for business at 8 A. M., Monday, he found his employer sitting at his desk, dead. Death had been caused by hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Leigh, who was forty-nine years old, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. In 1901 he was married to Miss Mollie Carpenter, of Middletown, N. Y., who survives him. After acting as manager for Daggett & Ramsdell for six years, Mr. Leigh embarked in business for himself.

Funeral services for Mr. Leigh were held at his late residence, 122 East Thirty-fourth street, at 8 o'clock P. M., April 12. His body was taken to Middletown, N. Y., for interment on the following day.

Liquid Colloidal Soap.

In the Rousseau process, the excess of free alkali in the colloidal solution is neutralized by the addition of definite quantities of casein and by the introduction of a current of air or carbonic acid gas.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied for," and are those for which registration has been provisionally granted.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,177,252.—DISPENSING-CONTAINER FOR SHAVING-SOAP, ETC. Herbert A. Kling, Westwood, N. J. Filed March 24, 1915. Serial No. 16,777.

The dispensing container adapted for use with shaving soap or the like comprising a seamless sheet metal threaded casing having at its upper portion a cylindrical aligning tip and an inturned gripping flange to engage the article, a

cover having an aligning bead to co-operate with said gripping flange and a downwardly extending cylindrical aligning portion and a threaded lower end to engage the threads on the casing, a follower within said casing and having a convex upper surface and a threaded base co-operating with the threads in said casing, there being a series of feed slots in said follower, a feeder bottom revolvably connected to the lower end of said casing by a locking groove and bead and having three integral feeder arms extending through said slots in said follower and having upper ends located within said gripping flange at the upper end of said casing and and non-return locking notches in the upper ends of said feeder arms to prevent retraction of said follower.

1,178,142.—POLYMERIZED-OIL SOAP. Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Filed February 15, 1915. Serial No. 8,300.

The process of making soap which consists in polymerizing oils of different origin at a temperature of about 250° C. in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, whereby a chemical combination of the oils is produced and saponifying the polymerized product.

1,179,161.—CLOSURE FOR CONTAINERS. Albert G. Carling, New York, N. Y. Filed July 27, 1915. Serial No. 42,146.

A closure, comprising a fixed tube having a closed upper end and having its wall provided with an outlet opening adjacent the said closed end, and a nozzle mounted to turn on the tube and projecting beyond the closed end thereof, the said nozzle having on its inner face an integral valve and a recess, the said nozzle in one position having the

said valve closing the said outlet opening and the said valve in another position having the said recess in register with the said outlet opening, and coating means on the said tube and nozzle to limit the turning motion of the nozzle in either direction.

DESIGN PATENTED.

48,757.—BOTTLE. Saunders Norvell, New York, N. Y., assignor to the firm of McKesson & Robbins, New York, N. Y. Filed November 23, 1915. Serial No. 63,127. Term of patent 14 years.
The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

109,061. TOILET POWDER. A. BOURJOIS & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Filed October 20, 1915. Serial No. 89,954½. PUBLISHED JANUARY 4, 1916.

109,064. CERTAIN NAMED PREPARATIONS FOR TOILET USE. R. A. CARMICHAEL & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Filed December 7, 1914. Serial No. 83,106. PUBLISHED JANUARY 4, 1916.

109,108. OLIVE-OIL. ANTONIO MAGNANO, Seattle, Wash.
Filed August 19, 1914. Serial No. 80,681. PUBLISHED JANUARY 4, 1916.

109,114. COLD-CREAM, SKIN-BLEACH, HAIR-TONIC, FACE-POWDER, AND HAND-LOTION. ROSE A. McGRATH, New York, N. Y.
Filed November 9, 1915. Serial No. 90,544. PUBLISHED JANUARY 4, 1916.

109,126. SOAP. THE PROCTER AND GAMBLE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed May 5, 1915. Serial No. 86,406. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 14, 1915.

109,138. SOAP COMPOUND. STEPHENS & GILBREATH, Albertville, Ala.
Filed August 16, 1915. Serial No. 88,655. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 14, 1915.

109,150. TOOTH-PASTE AND MOUTH-WASH. EUGENE JACKSON WARD, Selma, Ala.
Filed October 21, 1915. Serial No. 90,005. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 28, 1915.

109,161. HAIR-RESTORER. LULA L. HARRIS, Memphis, Tenn.
Filed October 2, 1915. Serial No. 89,601. PUBLISHED JANUARY 11, 1916.

109,162. HAIR-RESTORER. CALLAWAY B. HUBBARD, Louisville, Ky.
Filed November 3, 1915. Serial No. 90,384. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 21, 1915.

109,188. PERFUMES, TOILET LOTIONS, POWDERS AND CREAMS, AND TONICS FOR THE HAIR. FREDERICK STEARNS & Co., Detroit, Mich., and New York, N. Y.
Filed December 19, 1914. Serial No. 83,421. PUBLISHED JANUARY 18, 1916.

109,208. SOAP FLAKES. FITZPATRICK BROS., Chicago, Ill.
Filed April 24, 1915. Serial No. 86,177. PUBLISHED JANUARY 11, 1916.

109,222. MEDICATED GUARD AND CREAM FOR TREATMENT OF CORNS, BUNIONS, AND CALLOUS SKIN. THE LUTZ COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Filed August 7, 1915. Serial No. 88,480. PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

109,223. ANTISEPTIC DEODORIZING-CREAM FOR DESTROYING AND PREVENTING BODY-ODORS DUE TO PERSPIRATION. THE LUTZ COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Filed August 7, 1915. Serial No. 88,481. PUBLISHED OCTOBER 19, 1915.

109,231. COFFEE, TEA, OLIVE-OIL, CANNED SARDINES, COCOA, AND RICE. PRIVATE ESTATE COFFEE Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed November 2, 1915. Serial No. 90,358. PUBLISHED JANUARY 11, 1916.

109,256. PERFUMES, TOILET WATERS, FACE-POWDER, AND FACE-CREAMS. GEO. H. BETTS, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 4, 1915. Serial No. 91,156. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 28, 1915.

109,312. SCOURING-SOAP IN CAKE OR POWDER FORM. THE BON AMI Co., New York, N. Y., assignor to The Bon Ami Company, a Corporation of Delaware. Certificate of Incorporation filed November 27, 1915.

Filed October 21, 1915. Serial No. 89,976. PUBLISHED JANUARY 18, 1916.

109,314. TOILET SOAPS. COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP COMPANY, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Filed November 23, 1914. Serial No. 82,778. PUBLISHED JANUARY 11, 1916.

109,329. FOOD-FLAVORING EXTRACTS. THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Filed November 1, 1915. Serial No. 90,287. PUBLISHED JANUARY 11, 1916.

109,349. HAIR-POMADE. ESTELLE B. HAMILTON, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 11, 1915. Serial No. 87,251. PUBLISHED AUGUST 17, 1915.

109,371. TOILET SOAP. THE J. T. ROBERTSON Co., Manchester, Conn.

Filed August 3, 1915. Serial No. 88,396. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25, 1916.

109,400. COTTON-SEED OIL SLIGHTLY FLAVORED WITH OLIVE-OIL. ANTHONY A. GIUNTA, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed January 2, 1915. Serial No. 83,631. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 14, 1915.

109,448. TOILET PREPARATIONS—VIZ., TOOTH-PASTE, TOOTH-POWDER, AND MOUTH-WASH. DAD CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 2, 1915. Serial No. 91,098. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25, 1916.

109,458. COTTON-SEED COOKING AND SALAD OIL. HODGSON OIL REFINING COMPANY, Athens, Ga.

Filed October 16, 1915. Serial No. 89,885. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 14, 1915.

109,462. TOILET POWDERS, CREAMS, LOTIONS, AND ROUGE. KHAN-DHU MANUFACTURING Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Filed July 26, 1915. Serial No. 88,193. PUBLISHED OCTOBER 5, 1915.

109,465. WHITE LIQUID PREPARATION FOR CLEANING CERTAIN NAMED MATERIALS. LEE, ADAMS & LANE, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Filed March 19, 1915. Serial No. 85,257. PUBLISHED AUGUST 10, 1915.

109,494. DETERGENT PREPARATION USED FOR CLEANING CERTAIN NAMED SURFACES. ANGELEN TEOLIS, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Filed December 5, 1913. Serial No. 74,391. PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.

109,525. HAIR BRILLIANTINE LOTION. CLOYD C. DICKINSON, Chicago, Ill.

Filed May 13, 1915. Serial No. 86,591. PUBLISHED AUGUST 3, 1915.

109,555. COLD-CREAM. THE EMIL SCHULT TOILET ARTICLE COMPANY, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed November 20, 1915. Serial No. 90,802. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25, 1916.

109,565. FLAVORINGS FOR FOOD. LAMONT, CORLISS & COMPANY, New York, N. Y.

Filed September 3, 1915. Serial No. 89,008. PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

109,571. MEDICATED TOOTH-SOAP AND PREPARATION FOR CERTAIN NAMED DISEASES. MILLER MEDICINE COMPANY, Palestine, Tex.

Filed November 6, 1915. Serial No. 90,478. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25, 1916.

109,594. FOOD-FLAVORING EXTRACTS. MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM, Washington, D. C.

Filed April 22, 1915. Serial No. 86,126. PUBLISHED AUGUST 17, 1915.

109,603. TALCUM POWDER, TOILET WATER, EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, FACE-POWDER, SACHET-POWDER AND COLD-CREAM. A. P. BABCOCK Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 28, 1915. Serial No. 88,246. PUBLISHED JANUARY 4, 1916.

- 109,609. SOAP. THE ANDREW JERGENS Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed July 6, 1915. Serial No. 87,777. PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1, 1916.
- 109,636. TOILET POWDER. A. BOURJOIS & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 1, 1915. Serial No. 88,942. PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1, 1916.
- 109,645. PREPARATION FOR HOLDING THE HAIR IN WAVES OR CURLS. JAY V. DANIELS, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 25, 1915. Serial No. 89,457. PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 30, 1915.
- 109,654. HAIR-TONIC AND DANDRUFF-PREVENTIVE. JOSEPHINE F. GAUTHERAT, Torrington, Conn. Filed September 4, 1915. Serial No. 89,030. PUBLISHED DECEMBER 21, 1915.
- 109,658. SOAP. WILLIAM HAMBERGER, Beacon, N. Y. Filed July 26, 1915. Serial No. 88,187. PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 9, 1915.
- 109,664. HAIR-RESTORER. HOFFMAN & LOCKLEAR, Blackwell, Tex. Filed September 25, 1915. Serial No. 89,462. PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 9, 1915.
- 109,667. ROUGE. RICHARD HUDNUT, New York, N. Y. Filed December 22, 1915. Serial No. 91,684. PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1, 1916.
- 109,690. COTTON-SEED SALAD-OIL SLIGHTLY FLAVORED WITH PURE OLIVE-OIL. ROME IMPORTING Co., New York, N. Y. Filed July 23, 1915. Serial No. 88,146. PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.
- 109,691. CERTAIN NAMED PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. SALUX DRUG COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Filed July 15, 1915. Serial No. 87,956. PUBLISHED OCTOBER 12, 1915.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 19,123.—Title: "ELKONIQUE." (For a Half-Tonic.) ELKONIN & NCHOMOWITZ, New York, N. Y. Filed June 3, 1915.
- 19,126.—Title: "HAREM SKIN LOTION." (For a Skin-Lotion.) HAREM SPECIALTY Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 11, 1916.
- 19,133.—Title: "MULL'S HAND AND FACE LOTION." (For a Lotion.) CORA E. MULL, Kent, Ohio. Filed January 13, 1916.
- 19,140.—Title: "USIT WRINKLE CHASER." (For a Toilet Preparation.) USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF AMERICA, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed January 21, 1916.
- 19,141.—Title: "S. S. WHITE TOOTH-POWDER." (For Tooth-Powder.) THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 9, 1915.
- 19,142.—Title: "ONE DOZEN TUBES SAMPLE SIZE." (For Tooth-Paste.) THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 9, 1915.
- 19,156.—Title: "MENNEN'S SHAVING CREAM." (For Mennen's Shaving-Cream.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 4, 1915.
- 19,157.—Title: "MENNEN'S PERFUMED BATH POWDER." (For Bath-Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 4, 1915.
- 19,158.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, GOLFING WOULD GO." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,159.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, HAS A NEW POLE." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,160.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, SAILS FAR AWAY." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,161.—Title: "MENNEKIN RAILROAD." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,162.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, COASTS ON THE SNOW." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,163.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, JUST KICKED A GOAL." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,164.—Title: "THIS LITTLE MENNEKIN, BASE-BALL DOTH PLAY." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 18, 1915.
- 19,165.—Title: "MENNEN'S COLD CREAM." (For Cold-Cream.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 27, 1915.
- 19,166.—Title: "MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE." (For a Dentifrice.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 27, 1915.
- 19,167.—Title: "MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM POWDER." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 19,168.—Title: "MENNEN'S TALCUM FOR MEN." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 19,169.—Title: "MENNEN'S CREAM TINT TALCUM." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 19,170.—Title: "MENNEN'S UNSCENTED TALCUM." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 19,171.—Title: "MENNEN'S VIOLET TALCUM." (For Talcum Powder.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 19,172.—Title: "HENRIETTE ORCHARD." (For Pears.) L. W. MYERS, Courtland, Cal. Filed July 20, 1915.
- 19,173.—Title: "NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING." (For Nelson's Hair-Dressing.) NELSON MFG. Co., Inc., Richmond, Va. Filed March 4, 1916.
- 19,191.—Title: "CRECORINE." (For a Hair-Dressing.) GEORGE GRECO, Jersey City, N. J. Filed February 5, 1916.
- 19,201.—Title: "TOOTH PASTE." (For S. S. White Tooth-Paste.) THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 10, 1916.
- 19,203.—Title: "MISSOURI." (For a Polishing Material.) CHARLES W. BOHRER, Kansas City, Mo. Filed March 2, 1916.
- 19,226.—Title: "POTTER'S WONDERFUL SCALP DIP." (For a Preparation for the Scalp.) POTTER & YORK Co., San Antonio, Tex. Filed December 3, 1915.
- 19,235.—Title: "VICTOR BATH SALT." (For Bath-Salt.) THE VICTOR SALT Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed January 27, 1916.
- 19,236.—Title: "VICTOR PREPARED SALT." (For Prepared Salt.) THE VICTOR SALT Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed January 27, 1916.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 4,277.—Title: "THE WRINKLE CHASER, USIT." (For a Toilet Preparation.) USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF AMERICA, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 11, 1916.
- 4,278.—Title: "B. K. WALTON MEDICATED BEAUTIFIER FOR THE ONES WHO CARE." (For Toilet Preparations.) B. K. WALTON, Seattle, Wash. Filed October 5, 1915.
- 4,263.—Title: "CHRISTIAN SOAP." (For Soap.) EDWARD BORNSTEIN, Jersey City, N. J. Filed November 27, 1915.

- 4,267.—Title: "JERGENS' GERANIUM OR VIOLET GLYCERINE GIRL." (For Soaps.) THE ANDREW JERGENS Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed January 27, 1916.
- 4,268.—Title: "WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF MEN-NEN'S." (For Toilet Powders.) G. MENNEN CHEMICAL Co., Newark, N. J. Filed December 30, 1915.
- 4,301.—Title: "S. S. WHITE TOOTH-PASTE." (For Tooth-Paste.) THE S. S. WHITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 4, 1916.
- 4,302.—Title: "TOOTH-PASTE." (For Tooth-Paste.) THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 15, 1916.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 52,192.—Willson Bros., Edgeton, Wis. (Filed October 10, 1910. Used since October, 1904.)—Soaps and soap powder and metal-polishes.
- 74,399.—Henri Gruner, Paris, France. Filed December 5, 1913. Used since October, 1908.)—Dentifrices and mouth-washes. (The features of the mark other than the words "Eau de Suez" are disclaimed.)
- 74,400.—Henri Gruner, Paris, France. (Filed December 5, 1913. Used since October, 1908.)—Dentifrices and mouth-washes. (The features of the mark other than the words "Eau de Suez" are disclaimed.)
- 74,401.—Henri Gruner, Paris, France. (Filed December 5, 1913. Used since October, 1908.)—Dentifrices and mouth-washes. (The feature of the mark other than the words "Eau de Suez" are disclaimed.)
- 78,443.—National Chemical Company of California, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed May 21, 1914. Used trade-mark name since July 1, 1913, and trade-mark design since October 1, 1914.)—A water-softening compound.
- 80,677.—Cawthorn-Coleman Co., Selma, Ala. (Filed August 19, 1914. Used since February 22, 1913.)—Antiseptic powder, antiseptic tooth-paste, witch-hazel cream, tooth-powder, etc.
- 84,268.—Mission Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed February 2, 1915. Used since January 11, 1915.)—Cold-cream.
- 85,263.—The Portland Cheese Co., Portland, Ore. (Filed March 19, 1915. Used since August, 1914.)—Olive-oil.
- 86,576.—Fred Molt, Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 12, 1915. Used since April 19, 1915.)—A detergent washing compound in powder form.
- 88,635.—Vincent Visconti, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed August 14, 1915. Used since April 7, 1910.)—Olive-oil.
- 89,286.—A. Bourjois & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed September 18, 1915. Used since October 22, 1894.)—Toilet powder, sachet powder, toilet water, brilliantine and rouge, and face-cream.
- 89,985.—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed October 21, 1915. Used since November 26, 1902.)—A grease for soap-making.
- 89,986.—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed October 21, 1915. Used since October 18, 1902.)—A grease for soap-making.
- 90,142.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed October 27, 1915. Used since prior 1878.)—Soap.
- 91,166.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed December 4, 1915. Used since May, 1912.)—Talcum-powder, cold-cream, perfume, toilet water, sachet-powder and face-powder. (No claim being made to the word "Rose" apart from the mark shown in the drawing.)
- 91,320.—J. Byard Marter, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 8, 1915. Used since March, 1912.)—Olive-oil. (No claim being made to the representation of the olive-branches apart from the mark shown in the drawing.)
- 92,146.—Zoko Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed January 14, 1916. Used since July 15, 1915.)—The treatment of sweaty feet and armpits and to eliminate the odor of those members.
- 92,201.—The Remiller Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed January 17, 1916. Used since November, 1914.)—Face-powders, talcum powders, sachet-powder and perfumes.
- 92,218.—Jewel Tea Company, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Jewel Tea Co., Inc., of Chicago, Ill., a corporation of New York. (Filed January 18, 1916. Used since November 1, 1915.)—Teas, coffees, flavoring extracts for food-flavoring purposes, spices, cocoa, chocolate, spaghetti and macaroni. (No claim being made to the words "Trade Mark" and "From Producer to Consumer.")
- 92,278.—John E. Williams, Chicago, Ill. (Filed January 20, 1916. Used since January 17, 1916.)—Cleaning pastes and soaps.
- 92,290.—J. R. Jones Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed January 21, 1916. Used since January 10, 1916.)—Powder for scalp treatment.
- 92,296.—The Meier Dental Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed January 21, 1916. Used since August 4, 1913.)—Antiseptic preparations.
- 92,322.—A. Bourjois & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed January 22, 1916. Under ten-year proviso. Used since January, 1879.)—Face-powder.
- 92,390.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. (Filed January 25, 1916. Used since January 20, 1916.)—Soda for washing and scouring uses.
- 92,404.—Mathilda J. Wallace, Square Butte, Mont. (Filed January 25, 1916. Used since December 27, 1915.)—A hair-tonic. (The portrait being that of the applicant's daughter. No claim is made to the words "Hair Tonic" apart from the mark shown in the accompanying drawing.)
- 92,459.—Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed January 28, 1916. Used since April 5, 1910.)—Tooth-paste, face-powder, antiseptic healing-powder, cold-cream, glycerin, tooth-wash, smelling-salts, ammonia-water, shampoo preparation, toilet water, liquid soap, sea-salt, peroxide greaseless cream, witch-hazel lotion, hair-tonic, talcum powder, bath-salt, rice-powder, rouge, etc.
- 92,460.—Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed January 28, 1916. Used since April 5, 1910.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, spices, cocoa and bird-seed.
- 92,461.—Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed January 28, 1916. Used since July 1, 1913.)—Face-powder and talcum-powder.
- 92,487.—Aggie L. Williams, Nashville, Tenn. (Filed January 28, 1916. Used since November 10, 1906.)—A preparation or dressing for the human hair. (No claim being made to the word "Oil" apart from the mark shown in the drawing. My trade-mark consists of the letters and words "Mme. A. L. Williams Moro Oil," with a pictorial representation of myself.)
- 92,529.—Gustaf Lindberg, Tacoma, Wash. (Filed January 31, 1916. Used since January 11, 1916.)—Flavoring extracts.
- 92,611.—Beatrice Davila, Chicago, Ill. (Filed February 4, 1916. Used since October 1, 1914.)—A hair-tonic. (The portrait is that of the applicant. No claim is made to the words "The Lightning Hair Grower.")
- 92,621.—Clarence C. Hay, Como, Miss. (Filed February 4, 1916. Used since 1914.)—A hair-dressing.
- 92,641.—Union Pacific Tea Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed February 4, 1916. Used since 1880.)—Glycerine, peroxide of hydrogen, witch-hazel.
- 92,672.—Septo Chemical Co., Washington, D. C. (Filed February 5, 1916. Used since November 20, 1915.)—Antiseptic powder.
- 92,872.—The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, O. (Filed February 15, 1916. Used since January 3, 1916.)—Perfumes and toilet waters.
- 92,875.—Abe Plough, Memphis, Tenn. (Filed February 15, 1916. Used since September 8, 1915.)—Talcum powder.
- 92,920.—The George E. Marsh Co., Portland, Me., and Lynn, Mass. (Filed February 17, 1916. Used since August 14, 1915.)—Washing-powder.
- 93,006.—Willis Snowden Dubbs, Olympia, Wash. (Filed February 21, 1916. Used since November 1, 1915.)—A liquid preparation for treatment of the skin.
- 93,081.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. (Filed February 24, 1916. Used since February 24, 1916.)—A tooth-wash.
- 93,084.—Armin Wald, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 24, 1916. Used since January, 1911.)—Dental paste, almond-cream and cold-cream.
- 93,100.—Kent Bros., Kansas City, Mo. (Filed February 25, 1916. Used since January 1, 1916.)—Antiseptic, deodorant compound.

93,125.—Alex Luneschloss, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Filed February 26, 1916. Used since September 22, 1915.)—Olive oil.

93,139.—W. A. Chamberlain, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed February 28, 1916. Used since January 1, 1916.)—A dental preparation.

93,182.—Lazell, Perfumer, Newburgh and New York, N. Y. (Filed February 29, 1916. Used since April 1, 1915.)—Perfumes.

93,236.—Bernhard Lemohn, New York, N. Y. (Filed March 2, 1916. Used since November 15, 1915.)—A powder for the treatment of dandruff.

93,271.—Herman Francis Hawthorne, Cambridge, Mass. (Filed March 31, 1916. Used since October 1, 1915.)—Tooth paste.

93,336.—Jorgen Jorgensen, Derby, Conn. (Filed March 6, 1916. Used since February 15, 1912.)—Hair tonic.

NEW SOAP PROCESS PATENT.

(Continued from page 37.)

to 63 to 64 per cent. can be obtained. The process entails loss of time and material, however, while in utilizing the additions already mentioned great economies in both directions are possible. The percentage of fatty acids of the sulfo fatty acids is variable. Their percentage of fatty acids can be increased or diminished within relatively wide limits according to the process used in sulfonating and washing. For example, if train oils sulfonated and then washed with twice the quantity of water as compared with the train oil after neutralization with soda lye at 40° B. a product is obtained which contains about 80 per cent. of sulfo acid. This fact forms the basis of the following process. The fatty acids are saponified by means of carbonate of soda and to the soap paste thus obtained such a quantity of a sulfo fatty acid containing a high proportion of fatty acid is added that the proportion of fatty acid in the mixture attains the usual fatty acid proportion of grain soap. After mixing sufficient lye is added for the complete saponification, together with the usual excess of alkali (0.1 to 0.2 per cent.); the mixture is then saponified in heating until the formation of normal fatty acid salts and is then allowed to cool. A paste soap is obtained containing the same proportion of fatty acid as a normal grain soap and time, material and labor are economized.

III. Finally, the invention relates to the manufacture from finished grain soaps of durable grain soaps with a proportion of the added substances frequently referred to above. If in manufacturing grain soaps in addition to the usual addition of fat and caustic lye or carbonates it is desired to employ sulfo fatty acids and the like and to effect the saponification in the usual manner the resultant product would be quite useless. Owing to the long boiling period at ordinary atmospheric pressure or alternatively the continuous high temperature a portion of the sulfo fatty acids would decompose. Very large quantities of cooking salt would be necessary for graining the soap and the grained soap would absorb very large quantities of salt (3 to 7 per cent.), so that the soap would not lather when used. The greater part of the sulfo fatty acids would remain behind in the soap paste and it would only be possible to grain this part with the greatest loss. The resultant salt lye would not gelatinize and, although it appears clear both when cold and when hot, it contains 1 to 3 per cent. of dissolved fat which could only be recuperated by acidifying. The large quantity of dissolved cooking salt, however, renders the acidification somewhat expensive and, furthermore, the acidification would again decompose the sulfo fatty acids which would render it necessary again to sulfonate them. On the other hand, if an attempt is made to add sulfonated fats or fatty acids and the like to ready-prepared grain soaps the fats and fatty acids remain therein unaltered and unsaponified. When stored such soaps become spotted and smell unpleasantly and this always shows itself by their becoming rancid in store. Finally, when the soap is stored, oil becomes separated on its surface and the lathering capacity of the soap is diminished to a very large extent. Now in

order to produce normal grain soaps from fats of any kind mixed with the modified fats and fatty acids already referred to, which soaps present the properties of soaps made from palm-nut oil and cocoa-nut oil in combination with other fats, the procedure in accordance with the present invention is as follows: The usual fats are saponified with carbonates or caustic lyes, an excess of alkali being avoided as far as possible. The weak paste is grained and left for some time to separate. Hereupon the salt lye is extracted and suitable quantities of sulfo fatty acids and the like or their neutralized salts are added to the weak grain and during a short boiling so much caustic lye is added that the excess lye of a normal grain soap is reached or the soap may even appear neutral. A neutral soap obtained in this manner contains neither free fat nor free lye, as the asymptotic course of the saponifying reaction is conducted in such a manner as to obtain a minimum which cannot be detected analytically.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A process for the manufacture of hard soaps, which consists in adding a saponifiable substance capable of increasing the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution to one of the usual substances forming the basic constituent of the soap, and in treating the mass with a quantity of alkali corresponding to the formation of normal fatty acid salts and in such excess as may be technically necessary to produce complete saponification.

2. A process for the manufacture of hard soaps which consists in saponifying a substance forming the basic constituent of the alkali salt, together with a saponifiable addition capable of increasing the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution, which acts to increase the colloidal resisting capacity of the soap, by means of an alkali in such excess quantity as may be technically necessary for the formation of normal fatty acid salts and for complete saponification.

3. A process for the manufacture of hard soaps which consists in adding to an ordinary fatty substance, a saponifiable substance to render the soap system insensitive to electrolytes, and in producing complete saponification of said substances by an alkali in such excess quantity as may be necessary for the formation of normal fatty acid salts, and also for complete saponification.

4. A process for the manufacture of hard paste soaps which consists in adding to a fatty acid a supplemental saponifiable substance capable of increasing the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution, and in treating the mixture with a strong alkaline solution (30 to 40° B.) in such quantity as to form normal fatty acid salts and to effect complete saponification.

5. A process for the manufacture of hard soaps having a high percentage of fatty acids corresponding to the grain soaps, consisting in effecting the saponification of fatty acids by alkali carbonates, adding to the soap paste a quantity of saponifiable substance capable of increasing the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution having a high percentage of fatty acids such that the fatty acid percentage of normal grain soaps is reached, and in effecting complete saponification by the addition of alkali in such quantity that after complete saponification the alkali excess of normal grain soap is present.

6. A process for the manufacture of hard soaps consisting in saponifying and graining a substance in the usual manner, eliminating the salt lye, adding to the residue a quantity of saponifiable substance capable of increasing the resisting capacity of the alkali salts of the fatty acids to electrolytes in aqueous solution, treating the mixture with caustic alkali in such quantity as is necessary for complete saponification thereof and for the formation of normal fatty acid salts from the fats or fatty acids still unsaponified, and in completing the process by a short boiling.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOACHIM LEIMDÖRFER.

Witnesses: ARTHUR LASCLÓS, JOHN J. RENTO.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

ARGENTINA.

PERFUMES.—Vice Consul John S. Calvert, Buenos Aires, says: Very little perfume is manufactured in Argentina. The imports of perfumes in normal times amount to approximately \$1,200,000 per annum. Of this 77 per cent. is supplied by France, 10 per cent. by Great Britain, 6 per cent. by Germany, and the remaining 7 per cent. by various countries. The total imports of perfumes from the United States during 1913 were valued at approximately \$25,000. The French have been in this market so long that it is difficult to say just what success American perfumes would have without a long and patient selling campaign.

BULGARIA.

OTTO OF ROSE.—It is stated by the German Oriental Agency at Sofia that the Bulgarian Government proposes to form co-operative societies for improving the cultivation of the roses and better processes of distillation. These are to be supported by the Government and special schools are to be established in order to afford instruction to the peasants as to the best methods of cultivation and distillation.

CHINA.

ESSENTIAL OILS AT HONGKONG.—Consul General George E. Anderson, February 15, writes: War conditions have produced widely varying results in the South China export trade of essential oils. There has been a tendency toward general depression, due to the closing of European markets by the war; but, on the other hand, the high value of gold compared with silver has stimulated export, especially to the United States.

The price of aniseed oil was low during the whole of last year, but this fact caused unusually large business with the United States. The normal price of this oil is about \$1.46 per pound c. i. f. New York. Last year the market opened at 97 cents and the year closed with the price at 73 cents per pound. The price today is 85 cents per pound. Shipments to the United States increased from a declared value of \$106,971 in 1914 to \$177,157 in 1915. The decreased demand for oil in Europe made it impossible for dealers to improve the prices. On the other hand, so long as American manufacturers concerned in the trade could buy the oil at what was substantially half price, they bought freely and seem to have accumulated enough stocks to do them for some time to come. The prospects of the trade during the coming year are but fair. It seems likely that there will be a demand from the United States similar to that of the past year so long as the price remains low.

In cassia oil conditions were the reverse. The product here was controlled by a few dealers, who were in a position to maintain the price within certain limits. Production was much below normal, and the result was that in spite of the comparatively decreased demand from the United States at times the price, which opened at 60 cents per pound for 85 per cent. at New York, advanced to 91 cents per pound. Actual shipments to the United States increased in value from \$29,565 in 1914 to \$48,792 in 1915, but the amount shipped increased but slightly. American manufacturers object to the presence of so much rosin in the Chinese product.

Shipments of "essential oils" as classified by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and including aniseed oil, cassia oil, tea oil and several other similar products, were, on the whole, larger than usual. The General Chamber of Commerce's figures giving the exports of essential oils from Hongkong in cases of 66 2-3 pounds net were:

(Continued on page 56.)

THE MARKET.

Further sharp advances in glycerine, palm oil and all the synthetic essences together with a long-expected uplift in the Messina essences have constituted the principal developments in price movements in the perfumery, soap-making and flavoring extract material market within the month. Purchasing operations have been greatly augmented of late and supplies of several commodities, especially in the synthetic or aromatic chemical list, have been reduced to proportions close to the vanishing point, when not wholly exhausted, while prospects for an adequate replenishment of these goods have been darkened by the general realization that recent rumors of an approaching termination of the war abroad have been unwarranted.

Glycerine has had another wild upward movement, as the reports of impending peace in Europe, with the accompanying suggestion of a resumption of shipments of this article and the materials from which it is produced, have given way to returning fears of a serious shortage in consequence of an unabated cutting off of stocks from France, Great Britain and Germany, until an end is made to the conflict on the Continent. The British government's embargo upon palm and other vegetable oils, from which crude glycerine may be extracted, has once more been permitted to stiffen the market for all descriptions of this article and a noteworthy improvement in the demand has again resulted in a runaway market, which has carried prices for the chemically pure grade up from 55 cents to 61 cents and those for the dynamite grade from 55 cents to 60 cents. Needless to add, all the comparatively cheap vegetable oils used in the production of glycerine have also been marked up materially.

Aside from the additional soaring of prices asked for the fast-diminishing stocks of aromatic chemicals, there have been noteworthy advances in the figures named for lemon, orange and bergamot oils by New York importers, reflecting to some extent a recovery of the Sicilian markets from the depression, into which they had fallen, when the demand from consuming countries was limited to meager lots and operations were greatly restricted even between the pressers and first hands in these primary centers. Citronella oil, of the Ceylon variety, has also had a sensational course toward higher prices, having risen from 47 cents in drums and 48 cents in cans to 52½ cents and 53½ cents, respectively. Coriander oil has been marked up to unprecedentedly high and virtually prohibitive levels, as a result of a serious shortage in that seed and fennel oil has likewise reached hitherto unheard-of figures, while mustard oil, both natural and artificial, have become almost unobtainable, even at the abnormally high prices which are now being named in nominal quotations. All the spice oils, including mace, nutmeg and pimento, have also participated in this advance. Sweet birch and artificial wintergreen oils have been offered down somewhat as the output of these essences has been increased, but genuine wintergreen leaf oil or gaultheria has been lifted to still higher figures. Patchouli oil has also played a prominent part in the upward movement in the essential oil department.

Beans.

Calabar beans have been marked up, on a growing scarcity, but Para and Surinam tonkas have eased off slightly under more liberal supplies, although Angostura tonkas have continued firmly held. Mexican vanilla beans have stiffened still further, in consequence of the fear of a further curtailment of shipping facilities from the country of their production, due to the invasion of Mexico by United States troops, and also as a result of the augmented takings of spot goods by extract makers, whose stocks have already been lowered considerably by the recent extensive purchases of the ice cream and soda water supply interests and other large consumers. Though

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond Bitter.....per lb	\$14.00
" F. F. P. A.....	14.00
" Artificial.....	7.00-8.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10
" Peach-Kernel.....	.45-.50
Amber, Crude.....	1.00
" Rectified.....	1.50
Anise.....	1.25
" Lead free.....	1.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.25-3.50
Bay.....	2.60
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	4.00
Birch (Sweet).....	3.25
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50
Cade.....	.45
Cajeput.....	1.00
Camphor, Japanese.....	.18-.20
Caraway Seed.....	3.00
Cardomom.....	32.00
Carvol.....	5.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical..	1.20
" Lead free.....	1.30
" Redistilled.....	1.60
Cedar, Leaf.....	.55
" Wood.....	.20-.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	16.00
Citronella, Ceylon.....	.55
" Java.....	1.10
Cloves.....	1.40
Copaiba.....	1.00
Coriander.....	35.00
Croton.....	1.00
Cubebbs.....	3.40
Erigeron.....	1.20
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.65
Fennel, Sweet.....	†4.80
Geranium, African.....	4.00
" Bourbon.....	3.50
" Turkish.....	3.25
Ginger.....	6.00
Gingergrass.....	2.00
Hemlock.....	.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect.	6.00
Kananga, Java.....	3.00
Lavender, English.....	21.00
" Fleurs.....	3.75-4.50
" (Spike).....	1.25-1.40
Lemon.....	1.15-1.20
Lemongrass.....	.90
Limes, expressed.....	3.50
" distilled.....	2.50
Linaloe.....	2.75
Mace, distilled.....	1.00
Mustard Seed, gen.....	nom.
" artificial.....	18.00-20.00
Mirbane, rect.....	.40-.50

Neroli petale.....	\$40.00-50.00
" artificial.....	*20.00-10.00
Nutmeg.....	1.00
Opoponax.....	†8.50
Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" sweet.....	2.10-2.25
Origanum.....	.40-.60
Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)	4.00
" " absolute..(oz.)	40.00-45.00
Patchouly.....	14.00-15.00
Pennyroyal.....	1.50
Peppermint.....	2.30-2.50
Petit Grain, South American	2.85
" " French.....	9.00
Pimento.....	1.75
Rose.....(oz.)	13.00-15.00
Rosemary, French.....	.85-1.00
" Spanish.....	.75
Rue.....	4.00
Sandalwood, East India....	8.00
" West India....	3.50
Sassafras, artificial.....	.35
" natural.....	.75
Savin.....	nom.
Spearmint.....	1.75
Spruce.....	.60
Tansy.....	3.00
Thyme, red.....	1.50
" white.....	1.65
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	12.00-15.00
" Indian.....	25.00-35.00
Wintergreen, genuine.....	5.00
Wormwood.....	2.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	12.00-15.00
" " Manila.....	28.00-35.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate.....	*5.00-9.00
Anethol.....	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde.....	nom.
Benzyl Acetate.....	*6.00-9.00
" Benzoate.....	10.00
Cinnamic Acid.....	nom.
" Alcohol.....	10.00
" Aldehyde.....	nom.
Citral.....	3.50
Citronellol.....	24.00
Cumarin, natural.....	nom.
" artificial.....	10.00-11.00
Diphenylmethane.....	nom.
Diphenyl-oxide.....	nom.
Eucalyptol.....	1.00
Eugenol.....	3.00
Geraniol.....	4.50-5.00
" from palma rosa.....	5.50-6.00
Heliotropine.....	5.00
Iso-Eugenol.....	4.50

Linalool.....	\$6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	10.00
Methyl Anthranilate.....	10.00-12.00
" Salicylate.....	3.00
Musk Ambrette.....	45.00
" Ketone.....	35.00
" Xylene.....	13.00
Phenylacetaldehyde.....	*25.00-30.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	nom.
Safrol.....	.40-.50
Terpineol.....	1.00
Thymol.....	14.00
Vanillin.....(oz.)	.60@.65

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura...	1.50
" " Para.....	.75-.80
Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
" " Cut.....	3.25-3.50
" " Bourbon ...	2.50-3.00
" " Tahiti.....	1.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
" gray.....	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated.....	.10
Civet, horns.....(oz.)	2.75
Cologne Spirit.....(gal.)	2.75-3.10
Menthol.....	3.50
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain....	25.00-30.00
" Tonquin, pods..	19.00
" " grains "	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.18
" " powd. and gran.	.20
Talc, Italian.....(ton)	32.00-35.00
" French.....	25.00-30.00
" Domestic.....	15.00-25.00

SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocoonut oil, Cochin, 17½@18½c.;	
Ceylon, 16½@17c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 71@73c.	
gal.; refined, 10½@11½c.	
Grease, brown, 7¾@8½c.; yellow,	
8½@9½c.; white, 9½@10½c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 95@97c.	
" " foots, prime, 13½@14c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 18@20c.; red, prime,	
15@17c.	
Peanut, 78@82c.	
Rosin, water white, \$6.15.	
Soya Bean oil, 9¼@9½c.	
Tallow, city, 9½c. (hhd.).	
Chemicals, borax, 7@7½c.; caustic	
soda, 74@76 p. c., 5¾@6c.	

*Inside figures are for domestic; outside prices for foreign goods.
†Nominal because unobtainable, or almost unobtainable.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 54.)

United States and Canada, 6,130 cases in 1915 and 2,248 in 1914; Great Britain, 4,385 cases in 1915 and 1,011 in 1914, and continental Europe, 2,929 cases in 1915 and 4,007 in 1914.

ENGLAND.

PALM OIL.—Stocks of palm oil in Liverpool on February 29 amounted to 9,480 tons, which compares with 4,242 tons on the last day of February, 1915 and 4,019 tons in 1914.

BAR-SOAP TRADE.—Changes in the weight and price of tablet soaps, caused by the increase in the cost of raw materials, have been favorable to the older unwrapped bar-soaps in the Liverpool district. Bars of pale, yellow and mottled soaps have come more into evidence in the district, and are being bought more freely.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—We learn from our esteemed contemporary *Revue de Grasse* that among the recent citations in the army orders was one regarding Mr. Albert Daver, Corporal of the 22nd Regiment of Colonial Infantry and son of Mr. Daver of the well-known Grasse firm of Lautier Fils. The colonel of the young man's regiment reports that in engagements on the 8th and 12th of February, 1916, Corporal Daver showed remarkable bravery in directing, under fire, the supply of ammunition to a section of the firing line. This citation carries with it *la croix de guerre*, with ribbon.

MANUFACTURING TAX ON ALCOHOL.—A French presidential decree of February 16, 1916, continues in force during 1917 the present manufacturing tax on alcohol of 2.50 francs per hectoliter of pure alcohol (about \$0.018 per gallon). This tax is applicable to both imported and domestic alcohol.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.—Exports of perfumery and soap from the consular district of Paris to the United States increased in value from \$1,983,734 in 1914 to \$3,074,207 for 1915. This gain was caused partly by the increase in the cost of raw materials.

ITALY.

OLIVE OIL.—Italy is permitting the exportation of olive oil to the countries of North and South America upon special permits, according to information in the hands of the officials of the Department of Commerce. Under date of February 8 the Department received a cable from Consul General Wilbur at Genoa stating that from that time on the Italian Government would withdraw all special permissions theretofore granted for the exportation of olive oil. Under date of February 11, from the same source, came a cable stating that on and after February 9 the Italian Government would permit the exportation of olive oil under special permits, to the countries of North and South America. It is said that this order is still in force.

PHILIPPINES.

THYMOL.—J. F. Boomer, correspondent, Manila, says: During the discussion of the manufacture of thymol in the United States, arising from the greatly increased price of the drug, the fact has been overlooked that a plant from the seeds of which thymol is made is widely distributed in the Philippine Islands. It is not cultivated in large areas anywhere in the country, but small quantities of the seeds are sold in many sections. The seed is used by the Filipinos for food, much as caraway and allied seeds are used in the United States. In fact many of the related seeds also abound in a small way in the islands. There is no apparent reason why these seeds could not be produced in

THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 54.)

New York operators are still offering some of their Mexican whole beans at previously-mentioned figures, they have raised the figures asked for the low-quality article and also for the higher grades, and are demanding 12½ cents to 25 cents more per pound for the new crop cuts. None of the 1915-1916 crop whole Mexican beans has yet reached here, and the prospects for liberal shipments from Vera Cruz and Tecolutla, which until recently have been the only ports in Mexico from which these goods might be sent to the United States, have been darkened materially of late by this country's punitive expedition in that country. Arrivals of 50 cases from Vera Cruz were noted recently. Bourbon vanilla beans are in moderate supply here, but are being very strongly maintained in the belief that the Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles markets will soon become depleted, unless much more liberal shipments from the producing islands occur before long. An uplift of prices in Paris amounting to 5 francs more per kilo has been made of late, and the lots offered in that center are generally of very ordinary description, containing fewer first quality goods than at the corresponding time in recent years. Latest arrivals from France have included 31 cases from Bordeaux. Tahiti beans are still being very strongly maintained, despite the recent arrival of 160 tons from Papeete at San Francisco, as supplies on the Pacific Coast and in New York have become greatly reduced again, following the absorption of these goods.

abundance in almost any part of the country, if a market for them were made available.

Prof. Elmer D. Merrill, chief botanist for the Philippine Government, says:

"*Carum copticum* is commonly cultivated for its seeds, which in form and taste resemble anise. There is a large variety of similar seeds, nearly related, such as caraway, coriander, etc., most of which thrive in the Philippines, and are sold at retail on a very small scale. But no effort has yet been made to develop any of these on a commercial scale."

RUSSIA.

SHORTAGE OF BEESWAX.—According to figures obtained from the Apicultural Society of the Caucasus, the total production of beeswax in Russia reaches on an average (8,847,638 pounds), valued at \$2,935,500. Of this amount the Caucasus produces 722,256 pounds. Russia imports annually about 7,872,592 pounds, of which 4,983,567 pounds were imported from Germany. The church-candle factories report a shortage for the coming year of 7,222,561 pounds.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

VANILLA BEANS.—Vanilla beans valued at \$273,929 were invoiced at the American consulate at Tahiti, Society Islands, for the United States during 1915, compared with \$378,146 worth for 1914.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES.—The English idea of combining a barber shop with a tobacco shop, news stand, or store for the sale of toilet articles is followed in South Africa, but American chairs and appliances are coming into rather general use. American shaving soaps and toilet preparations are already in good demand. At present a large part of the supplies needed are obtained from England, France, and Germany.

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WANTED—"Day" rapid sifter bolting machine; hand and power, tight and loose pulleys; state size and price. Address B. O., No. 319, care of this journal.

WANTED—Second-hand Karl Kiefer No. 1 Multiple Pulp-filter; must be in working order; state price. Address B. O., No. 321, care of this journal.

CHICAGO representative of New York essential concern would like to handle some other good line on commission that can be sold to same class of trade; highest references. Address B. O., No. 316, care of this journal.

WANTED—No. O Smith (Buffalo) vanilla bean chopper; must be in fair condition and cheap. Address B. O., No. 320, care of this journal.

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PERFUMER is open for engagement; thoroughly competent in the manufacture of perfumes, face powders, rouges, etc.; can make liquid creams guaranteed not to separate; highest credentials. Address S. W., No. 325, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED—Perfume chemist of excellent experience as compounder and designer, very capable, executive, manager and organizer, familiar with complete line of perfumes, toilet goods, etc., energetic, conservative and industrious, technical graduate, age 37, desires change, in charge of department, or as representative. Address S. W., No. 324, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED by a reliable young perfumer, also experienced in the manufacture of creams, tooth preparations, shampoos, soap perfumes, etc.; familiar with the getting out of new toilet lines and styling of packages; willing to work as assistant where there is a chance for advancement; has own formulas and the best of references. Address S. W., No. 303, care of this journal.

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WANTED—Experienced perfume sales manager for large perfume house in the Middle West; state experience and salary wanted. Address H. W., No. 317, care of this journal.

GERMAN CHEMIST, who has first-class tested formulas and reliable processes for all products in perfumery, soap, extract and flavoring line, and is also familiar with the handling of essential oils, seeks position with a responsible firm; best of references. Address H. W., No. 315, care of this journal.

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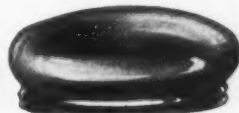
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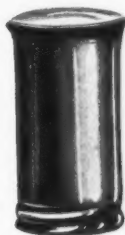
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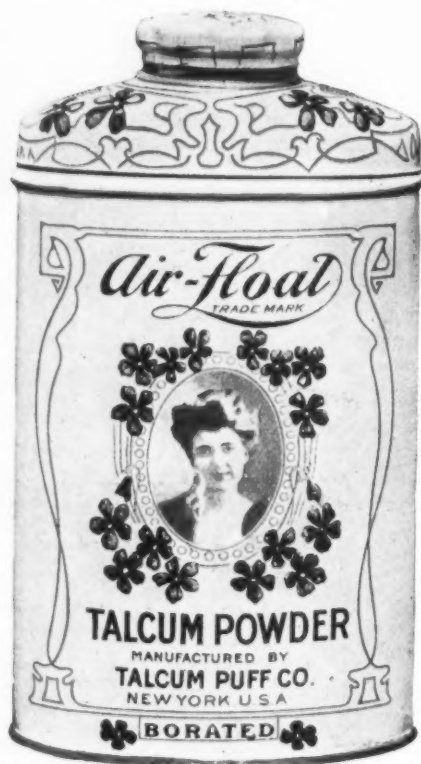


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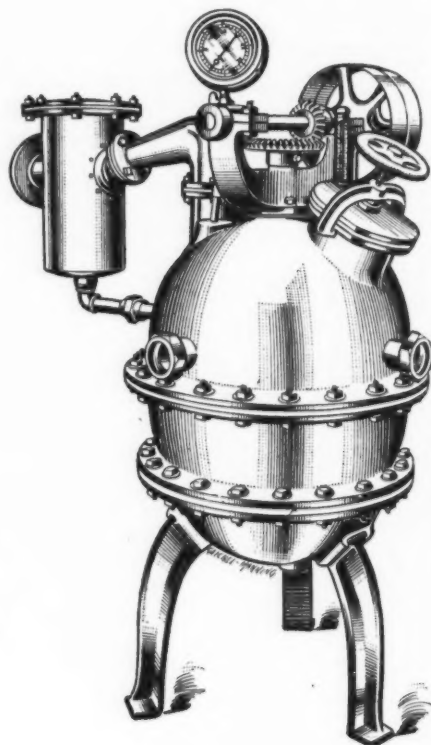
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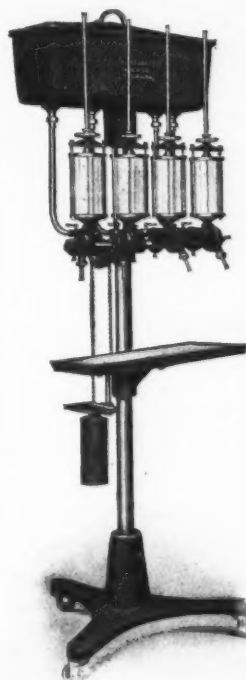
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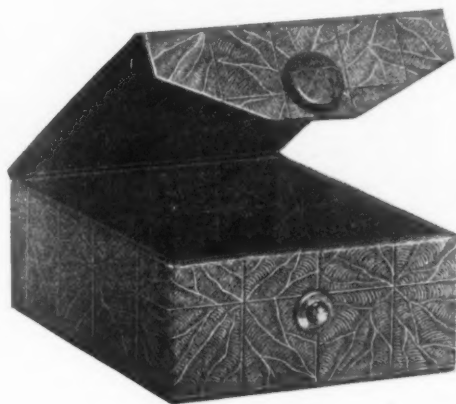
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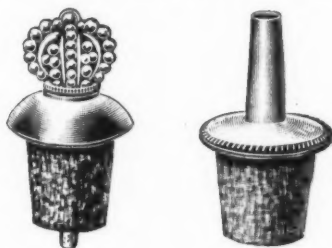
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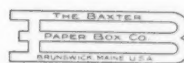


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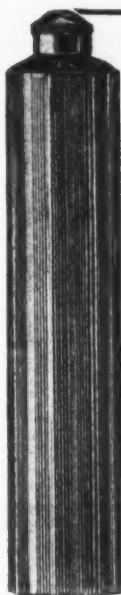
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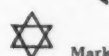
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Diller, Geo. K.	XXXIX	Schuster, Pablo	XXVII
Dupont, Justin	XII	Sethness Co.	XXVII
Eckelhoefer Bros., Inc.	XXXV	Shipkoff & Co.	XXVII
Elson & Brewer, Inc.	XXI	Sociedad Anonima Monegal	VII
Evergreen Chem. Co.	XXXVI	Société Chimique des Usines du Rhone	XXI
Excelsior Can Works	XXXIII	Sozio & Andrioli	XXI
Fougera & Co., E.	XXVII	Sparhawk, Chas. V.	XLIII
Fox & Sons, H. C.	XXIX	Standard Specialty & Tube Co.	XXII
Fries & Fries	XXXVII	Stanley Mfg. Co.	XXIX
Fritzsche Brothers	I	Stein, Hirsh & Co.	XXXVII
Gillespie & Co., Geo. H.	—	Stokes Machine Co., F. J.	XXXIII
Givaudan, Leon	III	Stuart Co., C. H.	XXXII
Graves & Son, C. H.	XXX	Stuart & Peterson Co.	XXXVI
Gross & Co., Geo. V.	V	Swindell Bros.	XXVI
Heine & Co.	Insert	Synfleur Scientific Laboratories	Insert
Heminway & Sons Silk Co., M.	XXXVIII	Thurston & Braidich	XXXII
Henderson Litho. Co.	—	Tin Decorating Co.	XXXII
Hugues Aine	XXXVIII	Toilette Products Co., Inc.	XXXII
Imperial Metal Mfg. Co.	XXIX	Tombarel Frères	XXI
Industrial Chemical Co.	XXXVIII	Ungerer & Co.	Inside Front and Back Covers, I, V, XXVII
Innis, Speiden & Co.	XXIX	Union Distilling Co.	XXII
Ising, Chas. F.	XV	Union Talc Co.	XXII
Jarden Litho Co., The	XXVI	Van Dyk & Co.	XXII
Joseph, Irwin S.	XXX	Van Dyk, L. A.	XXXII
Kiefer Mach. Co., Karl	XXXVII	Washbourne & Co., Inc., F. L.	XLII
Krause, Richard M.	XXIV	Webb & Son, J. A.	XLIV
Lathrop & Co., Inc., H. R.	XXXIII	Wheeling Stamping Co.	XXXII
Lautier Fils	III	Whitall Tatum Co.	XXII
Lévy, Maurice	—	Whittaker Co., W. H.	XXII
		Wilson, Donald	—
		Wirz, Inc., A. H.	Outside Back Cover and IX

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